THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 46. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Reception of His Royal Highness at Halifax Yesterday Morning—Official and Military Display—His Appearance on Landing.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 22.—The anticipated arrival from England to-day of his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albrecht, popularly known as Prince Arthur, the seventh child and third son of Queen Victoria, has been fully and pleasantly realized. The steamship City of Paris, of the Inman line, bearing the royal party, reached her wharf at the end of Lower Water street precisely at half-past 9 o'clock to-day, having been signalled below some two hours or more previously.

The City of Paris left Queenstown on last Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and her trip to Halifax within six days and eleven and a half hours is the quickest which has ever been made between the two ports by six or seven hours.

The arrival of the City of Paris and the royal party had, of course, been awaited with anxious interest, and instead of the usual stillness characteristic of a Sabbath in Halifax there was a commotion throughout the city from daybreak until the moment the steamer touched her wharf. There was no particular enthusiasm manifested on the occasion of the landing; for by common consent this is reserved until the formal reception of the Prince to-morrow afternoon. The citizens turned out generally, however, from curiosity, and when his Royal Highness appeared among them the tokens of honor and respect tendered to him were silent and numerous, and yet in commendable keeping with the sacredness of the day.

The weather was clear, cool, and balmy, and everything seemed to conspire to render the occasion of the advent of a member of the royal family of England within the precincts of the New Dominion one of rare and peculiar pleasure. Every element of nature smiled approvingly on the scene, and every citizen, collectively and individually, took pride in their manifestations, quiet and appropriate tokens of welcome and respect. All of the public, with many of the private houses and buildings in the city, were profusely decorated with flags and bunting. The signal ropes of the citadel and the rigging of the naval and merchant vessels in the harbor seemed on this occasion to serve only for the display of streamers and other emblems of welcome to the royal visitor.

Just before the City of Paris touched her wharf, the gates were thrown open, and a carriage containing Sir John Young, Governor-General of the New Dominion, with General Lowle, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of her Majesty's forces in Canada, drove to the extreme end of the dock. Following close in the rear was a guard of honor, consisting of two full companies of the 78th Regiment of Highlanders, preceded by the full regimental band of sixty pieces. The battalion for the time being was stationed upon one side of the wharf, while the Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor, Captain Carpenter, of the frigate Royal Alfred; Colonel Mackenzie, Colonel Ansell, Colonel Baynes, the Quartermaster-General; Colonel McNeill, of Sir John Young's staff; Captain Black, Lieutenant Ponsonby and other officers of the army and navy, stood at the gangplank awaiting its adjustment to the vessel, so that they might go on board and greet and congratulate the Prince upon his safe arrival. This work consumed but a moment of time, and then the Governor-General and official party transferred themselves from the wharf to the deck of the City of Paris. They proceeded immediately to the stateroom of his Royal Highness, where about half an hour was occupied in an informal reception.

During this interval the mail and baggage of the steamer were discharged. Next to the mails the principal luggage brought ashore was that of the royal party, consisting of sixty-one pieces, and including in the lot a full stock of fishing, hunting, and other sporting tackle and implements. This, it should be stated, was not properly the baggage of the party, for that had been forwarded to Quebec by the Medway, and these sixty-one pieces were what may be regarded as the travelling wardrobe, apart from the sporting paraphernalia referred to. When at length the mails and baggage had been brought to the wharf, the concourse of people assembled were straining their visual organs for the coming of the Prince.

Not a moment's time was wasted, for almost in the wake of the last trunk his Royal Highness appeared at the gangway. His presence was so completely distinct from anything in the line of display that it is doubtful if he would have been recognized if he had not been attended by the Governor-General and the other personages who had just gone on board to welcome him. When his eyes met the crowd he gracefully uncovered his head, and with a smile of pleasure and satisfaction made a series of bows, as much as to say, "How do you do?" to each and every one. The response to all this was a round of cheering from the assembled multitude, followed by the national anthem of "God Save the Queen" from the band of the 78th Regiment.

In company with the Governor-General the Prince walked up the wharf, and took a seat in a barouche standing at the entrance of the steamer's dock, the other seats in the vehicle being occupied by Colonel Elphinstone (the governor of his Royal Highness), Sir John Young, and Lieutenant-Governor General Doyle. A second carriage followed, in which were seated the officers of the army and navy before mentioned, and behind them came the Highlanders as a guard of honor. The party drove immediately to the Government House in Barrington street, where they will remain the guests of the Governor-General until to-morrow.

The appearance of the Prince elicited universal admiration. He bears a striking resemblance to the Prince of Wales when he was here, and the close likeness to her Majesty is so marked as to be distinguished at once. He is tall and slender, with a fine and faultlessly combed head of brown hair, and his youthful face is ornamented with an English pattern of whiskers and moustache, highly creditable to the physical development of a young man of nineteen. The dress of Prince Arthur was that of a man of more mature years, although it seemed to become him. A neat and elegant black dress coat, closely buttoned, pants of light drab hue, a "choker" collar of enormous size, and a black silk "tile" were the garments most conspicuous, and each one seemed to contribute to render his appearance that of a very well-dressed young man.

Late in the afternoon his Royal Highness attended special religious services at the garrison chapel, where the Rev. Mr. Edghill, the chaplain, officiated. The fact that he (the Prince) intended to be present was not generally known, and there was, consequently, not much of a crowd present. Coming as he did on Sunday, the royal party could hardly expect a display very marked for enthusiasm; but, while there was absence of pomp and splendor, the kind feeling of the provincials towards her Majesty was very plainly shown, and at the public reception to-morrow it will be generally uncorked and given full and unrestricted flow.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A festive horseman in Kansas City, Mo., rode his horse up three flights of stairs, and then hired six negroes to carry the animal down again.

—A "Shovel Brigade" has been organized in Des Moines for the purpose of aiding in grading a new railroad. Each member pledges two weeks' work.

EUROPE.

GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN FILES.

On Saturday the Deutschland, a trans-atlantic steamship, arrived at New York, bringing mail dates to August 10. From these we take the following items:—

Shabby Royalty.

The news that the cost of the Duke of Edinburgh's presents had been defrayed by the British Parliament has given great offense in Australia. The Duke has certainly not added to his popularity in the colony by his demand for £3500. The Melbourne *Argus* says the proceeding is looked upon as the very reverse of princely, and those few individuals who received any souvenirs from his Royal Highness regard them now in a very different light from that in which they were first received. In the Legislative Assembly of Victoria a notice of motion has been given for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report upon the presents made by the Prince while in Victoria, with a view of placing a sum upon the estimates to recoup the British Parliament the money thus expended in Victoria by his Royal Highness.

Spanish Superstition.

An Englishman in Spain has nearly lost his life in consequence of the superstition of the people. Lorca is a thriving commercial town of twenty thousand inhabitants. The citizens of Lorca believe firmly in the existence of wizards, who prowl about at night to hunt for little children, whom they devour, reserving the fat to grease the wires of that satanic invention, the electric telegraph. An English gentleman, a stranger in the place, whose personal peculiarities of a pale face and a long white beard, unluckily for him, were identical with the traditional appearance of the Lorca wizards, took a walk in the fields one moonlight evening. It was rumored that a wizard was actually at work, and very shortly a crowd of fanatics, armed with cudgels, surrounded and attacked him. Had it not been for the interference of the local authorities, who had great difficulty in saving him, the so-called wizard would have paid for his white beard with his life.

The English Cotton Trade.

The state of the Preston trade becomes more and more serious. Another large failure has occurred, that of Mr. Ogle. This is the sixth stoppage in the Preston district within as many weeks, bringing to a stand about 142,000 spindles, and from 2500 to 3000 looms, and throwing out of employment nearly 2000 operatives in the various branches of the trade, including those who are called "odd hands." There are now nearly half a million spindles, and from 6000 to 8000 looms, standing idle in Preston alone. Emigration goes on apace. Many weavers receive "passes" from their relatives on the other side of the Atlantic, the cost of these being paid by the American employers, on the understanding that the sum is to be refunded in working. These emigrants are among the best of the workmen.

Another Terrible Colliery Explosion.

The *North German Correspondent* publishes the following report of this disaster, of which we have an outline by the cable:—

We regret to have to report one of the most terrible and melancholy accidents that have happened in Germany for many years. The colliers of the Burg colliery in the Plauenschen Grund, near Dresden, assembled as usual for prayers on the morning of the 2d of August, and afterwards dispersed to their work. In a short time a terrible explosion occurred. At about a quarter to 6 o'clock a thick column of smoke was seen to issue from the mouth of the Segen Gottes shaft. This was followed in ten minutes' space by a similar one from the Hoffnungs shaft. Numbers of workmen, together with the wives and families of those that were below, assembled around the various entrances to the mine, but the smoke and vapors frustrated all attempts to enter for some hours. After nine o'clock it was at last found possible to descend. Three dead bodies were lying near the mouth of the pit, and their condition, as well as the state of the cars, which were broken into a mere heap of fragments, bore witness to the force of the explosion. This renders it highly improbable that any of the 326 men who were engaged in the two shafts should still survive, with the exception of two or three who were close to the mouth of the pit. Their death must have been almost instantaneous, and many of the bodies are so disfigured that they cannot be recognized. Some are much charred and burned. It is calculated that at least 321 colliers perished, two-thirds of whom had families dependent upon them.

No blame is attributed to the arrangements in the mine, but it is supposed that the heat of the weather prevented the foul air escaping by its usual channels, and that it therefore collected in the passages no longer used, and was ignited by the carelessness of one of the unfortunate colliers. The warmth and sultriness of the external air may have also prevented the workmen from noticing the oppressive character of the atmosphere in the shafts. But few bodies have as yet been recovered, as the ventilation of the mine has not been restored, and, since competent authorities declare it to be utterly impossible that any of the unfortunate sufferers should have survived the shock and the foul air, it is considered wise not to risk any more lives.

OUR REVENUE.

Proposed Modification of the Income Tax Law.

The movement alluded to in these despatches some time ago favoring a modification of the revenue laws affecting incomes has assumed a more formidable and general character. Many members of Congress approve the proposed change in the law; and representatives of important interests throughout the country are here giving shape and consistency to the proposed change. Senator Sherman's recent speech at Canton, Ohio, has been severely criticised as politically imprudent in consequence of his avowal of the unpopularity of the tax. It is clearly shown by those familiar with revenue statistics that the amount of currency revenue from internal taxes requisite for meeting all expenses of the Government, except interest on the public debt, can be realized from whisky, tobacco, stamps, licenses, and a modified income tax. The plan proposed is to increase the tax on whisky to one dollar per gallon, which, it is claimed, will realize $80,000,000, if the means now within reach of the Revenue Bureau for the prevention of fraud shall be adopted. From tobacco at least $30,000,000 can be realized; from stamps, with a modification of the present law, say $10,000,000; from fermented liquors, $10,000,000; from licenses, $10,000,000; and then from the modified income tax but $15,000,000 would be required to make a total of $155,000,000, an amount equal to Secretary Boutwell's estimate of the expenditures for the present fiscal year. The plan is to confine the income tax to the tax on interest paid on the national debt the five per cent. to be deducted when the interest is paid. This will realize $6,255,000 without a dollar of expense incurred in the collection. The balance it is proposed to raise by taxing incomes derived from surplus property embraced in stocks of banks, railways and other corporations, and from interest paid on bonds of such corporation. This plan it is claimed will, while completely removing the unpopular and inquisitorial individual income tax from the statutes, result in the saving of at least two millions of dollars per annum in the cost of collection of the revenue by reducing the number of objects of taxation, and consequently the number of officers.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

—The Democracy of Columbus, Ohio, are to wear crape on their left arm for thirty days, in memory of a cannon belonging to the Democratic Central Committee, which was attached on Saturday, by a Democrat who had a claim against J. G. Thompson, the chairman of the committee.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Democratic Disturbances in Baltimore—The German Schuetzenfest—The Weather at the Capital—Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The German Schuetzenfest—Dissensions and Disturbances in the Democratic Party.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—The German Schuetzen festival commenced this morning with a procession through the various streets to Schuetzen Park by the various societies.

There was quite a serious disturbance, during which two persons were shot, at the Democratic primary meeting, on Saturday, at Gowenstown, Baltimore county. There is much dissension in the party.

Eight or ten persons were overcome by the heat in the past three days.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Cotton quiet and steady. Flour very dull and favors buyers; Howard street superfine, $6·50@6·75; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·25@9·50; City Mills superfine, $6.50@7; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·75@10·50; Western superfine, $6·25@6·50; do. extras, $7@7·75; do. family, $8@8·50. Wheat dull and heavy; prime to choice red, $1·40@1·55. Corn firmer; prime white $1·14@1·16; yellow, $1·14. Oats, 55c. Rye, $1·06@1·10. Pork, $34; Bacon, rib sides, 19¼c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 16½c; Hams, 24c. Lard, 20@21c. Whisky active at $1·23@1·23½.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Weather at the Capital.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The sky is clouded to-day, and the weather much more pleasant. There are strong indications of rain this afternoon, which is much needed. Several persons died here and in this vicinity from the effects of heat yesterday.

The Sea-side Weather Report.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 23—9 A. M.—Weather clear, wind northeast; thermometer, 68.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 23——Weather clear, wind northeast; clear and cool.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 23—A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅝, and for account, 93⅞; American securities firm; 5-20's of 1862, 84⅛; do., 1865, old, 83⅝; do. 1867, 82¾; 10-40s, 76½; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 13¾d.; Orleans, 14d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. All other articles opened unchanged.

This Noon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 23—Noon.—Consols for money, 93⅝, and for account, 93¾; American securities quiet and steady; 5-20's, 1862, 84⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—Noon.—California wheat, 11s.; red Western, 9s. 9d.

LONDON Aug. 23—Noon—Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 23—Afternoon—Erie, 19¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—Afternoon.—Pork, 104s.; Lard, 77s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 23—Afternoon—Sugar, 39s. 9d.@40s. on the spot; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7¾d. Tallow, 46s.

TENNESSEE.

A Political "Out-look"—Senter, Etheridge and Johnson.

The Nashville correspondent of that very Democratic sheet, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writes under date of August 15:—

The last time I saw Senter was in 1861. He and I were at that time indifferent Rebels. Many things have fallen out between heaven and earth since then, and not the least puzzling is his rise in the world. To do him justice, he is a good-natured fellow, with quite as much stomach as brains, perhaps, but still shrewd withal; a native East Tennesseean in dialect, tastes, and appearance. He is liberal with his speech, and, like other heroes, is fond of "talking his battles o'er." Senter is a Republican. In Ohio he would be considered about such a Republican as Governor Cox, in Massachusetts about such a one as Henry Wilson. But his Republicanism, unlike theirs, is hardly of so wearing a pattern, though the difference is chiefly due to the geography. He is for the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and he is decidedly opposed to the organization of the old-line Democratic party. In this opposition, however, he is joined by many of the best men in the State—old-line Democrats and ex-Rebels as well. They see no use in tacking on to the title or the spirit of 1861, and are averse to any connection with the Northern Democracy just now.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

He will come to Nashville with West Tennessee at his back. That section of the State has been left, lo! these many years, out in the cold. It claims the respectful consideration of Middle Tennessee and East Tennessee, which latter has monopolized the offices of late, and there is a certain force and plausibility in these local pretensions. Besides, Etheridge made a splendid canvass against Brownlow; he fought an up-hill fight against odds; he endeared himself to the people by smiting radicalism, though ineffectually, hip-and-thigh. He has many very ardent friends, and he will make the fight lively. I do not advise you to bet your money on him, for, like all brilliant racers, he is unequal; but at this moment his star brightens, and is in the ascendant.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Just now A. J. appears to be under a cloud. The late "ovation" in his honor was somewhat delusive, I fancy. It was a tribute to the vanity of popular sovereignty, and a mark of respect to a citizen who had filled the office of chief magistrate. There are many who entertain a good deal of mistaken animosity towards Mr. Johnson. He is certainly not responsible for the maladministration of the Brownlow government, although he put it in office and set it going. No man can look before, although it is easy enough to look behind; and those who lay to the door of the Greenville Alderman the deviltry of the Knoxville Parson perpetrate a palpable injustice.

After giving the gist of Nashville talk, which does not favor the ex-President's aspirations for the Presidency, the correspondent continues:—

All that I have quoted may be illusive. I have known the talk of the town to be universally against Johnson—who is especially no favorite in Nashville—and have seen conventions assemble in which he was invincible. It was so last year. Judging from the surface, Johnson had few or no friends in the convention of the 9th of May.

That body wrangled over him all day. Late in the evening the resolution endorsing him, and instructing the Tennessee delegation to vote for his nomination at New York, was passed by a vote of two to one. So may it be now. But the *Banner*, which has been his best friend in Tennessee—which stood for him when he had no other friend—and which is withal about as unerring a weathercock of Tennessee politics as may be found, comes out flat against him, and the tone of its leader is a very fair echo of the prevailing voice.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Coal Miners—They Are Determined to Hold Out—No Prospects of a Resumption—The New York Markets.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

No Prospect for a Resumption of Work by the Miners.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Aug. 23.—All prospect for an immediate resumption of mining operations in this section has fled. The operators on Saturday made their most liberal offer of wages, but the miners in a body have decided not to go to work, and decline anything and everything but the sliding scale, or basis system. No further overtures will be made for some time, as operators have offered what they deem more than fair wages, and don't intend to make any more concessions, but fight it out. It is conceded by all that negotiations are off, and will remain so for an indefinite period.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The money market continues at 6@7 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange is quoted dull at 109⅝, 60 days, and 110⅛@110¼ for sight. Government securities active. Southern State securities are without change. Gold fluctuated between 131¼ and 132⅛, and is now quoted at 132¼. Loans, 4½. Railway shares firm.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 132⅛; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 122⅛; do. 1864, do., 121; do. 1865, do., 121⅛; do. do. new, 120⅝; do. 1867, 121⅛; do. 1868, 120; 10-40s, 114⅛; Virginia sixes, 60½; Missouri sixes, 86½; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central, 195; Erie, 28⅛; Reading, 95½; Hudson River, 58; Michigan Central, 30; Michigan Southern, 107⅜; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 115; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 51; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅜.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Cotton dull; 150 bales sold at 35c. for middling uplands. Flour firmer; 9000 barrels sold; State, $6·90@7·75; Western, $6·75@7·55. Wheat active, and 1@2c. higher; No. 2 sold at $1·50; Western red at $1·35@1·60; white Southern at $1·70. Corn dull at a decline of 1@2c.; 26,000 bushels sold, Western mixed at $1·14@1·16. Oats dull and lower; 18,000 bushels sold; Western at 66@68c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $33. Lard dull; steam rendered, 19⅝@19¾. Whisky firm; free, $1·26.

CUBA.

Reported Cession of the Island by Spain—Negotiations so Far as Known—The Patriot Quesada in New York.

MADRID, August 22.—It is asserted, on trustworthy authority, that the preliminaries of a treaty for the cession of Cuba have been signed.

The information conveyed in the above despatch confirms the advices previously received of the design of the Spanish Government to acquiesce in the proposition to sell Cuba to the Cubans, a proposition which was first suggested as the solution of the Cuban difficulty, and which was at once eagerly accepted by the Cubans and their friends in this country.

The proposition was also made the subject of a Cabinet council at Washington, and approved. It was also then determined that it would be prudent, in the existing emergency, not to trust everything in so important a negotiation to Sickles. Mr. Paul S. Forbes, of this city, was therefore sent to Madrid by the Administration as a confidential Government agent, in association with the newly-appointed Minister — a place for which his former intimacy with Prim especially qualified him. Full private directions were given to Mr. Forbes by the State Department, and formal instructions to Sickles. Both were aimed at the single point of endeavoring to persuade Spain to concede political sovereignty to the Cubans, on conditon of the latter pledging themselves, in proper form, to pay to Spain a certain sum of money, which payment was to be in some manner guaranteed by the United States. Before the administration decided to issue such instructions, conference was had with the Cespedes embassy in this country, headed by M. Morales Lemus, and the plan was so heartily approved by him that, in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, he entered into a written agreement—a sort of protocol—with the Government that Cuba would, on its part, carry out the terms to be submitted by the United States (as we have heretofore described) to the Government at Madrid. Mr. Forbes departed for Europe, reaching Madrid the beginning of this month. He sought an interview with the Spanish Government at the earliest moment, the result of which became known to the American public in the following cable despatch, published August 10:—

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Mr. Forbes, of Boston, has had an interview with General Prim and Marshal Serrano, during which the proposed purchase of Cuba by the United States was brought up. Mr. Forbes was presented to the Regent and Secretary of War by the American Minister. The proposal was not accepted at present. Mr. Forbes, however, continues his negotiations.

The attention of the London and Paris press was drawn to the presence of Mr. Forbes in Madrid, and the proposition for the cession of Cuba was widely commented upon, in almost every case with favor. The *Times* of the 10th remarked:—

Were Spain quit of the colony without compensation, thanksgivings for happy riddance might well be sung throughout the Peninsula. But if a large sum of money is received into the bargain, Spaniards cannot be too thankful. The last French campaign in Mexico ought to have made it manifest that there is neither honor nor profit to gain for the powers of the old continent by meddling with the affairs of the new.

On the 18th instant the following despatch was sent through the cable from Madrid:—

MADRID, Aug. 17.—Paul S. Forbes, of New York, who has been here some time in the interest of Cuba, has gone to America. He will return again on the reassembling of the Cortes.

It is probable, however, that the report of Mr. Forbes' departure was premature. If the despatch published above is correct, he has succeeded in the object of his mission, and in that event but a few days can elapse before the State Department at Washington will be able to announce to the country that Cuba has at last achieved her independence.—*N. Y. World.*

Colonel Quesada in New York—Glowing Reports of the Patriot Cause.

Among the arrivals in New York of distinguished strangers on Saturday was that of Colonel Rafael Quesada, brother of Manuel Quesada, General-in-Chief of the Cuban forces. Colonel Quesada arrived on the Arizona from Aspinwall, which port he reached a few days before the sailing of the Arizona by steamship from Jamaica, which place he reached from Cuba by a small schooner a month since. Colonel Quesada is the first chieftain of the Cuban forces who have arrived on our shores from the interior of Cuba. The successful landing of the expedition which sailed under his command, on board the steamer Salvador, from Nassau, in May last, has given him a prominence among the Cuban liberators. The Colonel is bearer of important papers for the Cuban authorities, and brings most glowing accounts of the situation of the army of liberators. He says that there are now 42,000 Cubans in arms, and that there will be at least 35,000 more armed by the middle of September. The slaves of the island volunteer by thousands and offer to work in the trenches and do the entire drudgery of camp. They procure and cook all the provisions for the army, which gives the armed troops the entire time for drilling and discipline. A number of machinists who went out with Jordan have made a foundry in the copper regions near Palma Soriano, and have cast very fair specimens of artillery. The legions of negroes in and around the camps of the revolutionists were engaged in collecting all the horses not required for the use of the Cuban commanders, and were taking them to safe corrals in the mountains. They were also kept occupied in destroying all kinds of products grown near the towns garrisoned by their Spanish enemies, which are not required for the use of the Cubans.

The Spaniards have not yet ascertained where Colonel Quesanda landed his expedition. He says that his brother expected to be in possession of Jibara by the 1st of September and open it as the first seaport.

The reported discordance between General Jordan and other Cuban leaders, Colonel Quesada states to be without foundation. The entire army of Cuban liberators and people respect and honor General Jordan and look upon him as an illustrious general and valiant warrior. There are in the interior of the island several millions' worth of produce, which will be offered for exchange with Americans as soon as Jibara or any other port is taken. Colonel Quesada says that his brother told him he could take Trinidad, Puerto Principe, or Neuvitas almost as will. However, as the Cubans had not received any siege guns or cannon of sufficient calibre to compete with the guns which the Spaniards could bring to bear upon these towns, he would delay storming either of them until he received some large guns which had been purchased abroad, and the arrival of which was daily expected.

Colonel Quesada makes no disclosures as to his intended movements, but does not hesitate to make known that the object of his visit this time is a diplomatic mission.

Stokes.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes yesterday:—

Colonel W. B. Stokes, the defeated radical candidate for Governor of Tennessee, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by a large number of his discomfited friends, in search of office. Stokes' business here is to get a new deal of the Federal offices in Tennessee. Brownlow having gone over to Senter, Stokes regards himself as the true representative of the party in Tennessee, and the only member of the Congressional delegation from that State entitled to control the Federal patronage. Colonel Stokes is very bitter in denouncing Senter and Brownlow, the latter of whom he accuses of having broken up the Republican party in Tennessee. He says Brownlow's defection acted very damagingly against the radicals, and that his defeat is more owing to that than to anything else. Stokes says the election was carried by fraud, and he intends to make a fight against the admission of whoever may be elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate. He would not be surprised, he said, if Andrew Johnson should be the lucky man.

Political.

—Voorhees is growing wise. He positively declines to run for Governor of Indiana.

—General Samuel F. Cary is the first public speaker to take the stump for Mr. Pendleton in Ohia.

—In Louisiana they have settled the question of Chinese suffrage. Seven Chinamen have been registered in a single parish.

—The Temperance party in Connecticut are to run a separate ticket, and Mr. Parker, of Meriden, will be their candidate for Governor.

—Two Assistant Assessors in the Third district of Georgia have recently resigned, under threats of assassination at the hands of the chivalry.

—Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, is a candidate for the succession to Senator McDonald's seat. The latter's term expires in 1871. Mr. Brooks, a stiff radical, is also after the position. Governor Clayton stands on the Senter platform.

—The Republicans of Minnesota of Scandinavian birth held a State convention at Minneapolis on the 12th instant, adopted strong Republican resolutions, and expressed their preference for Colonel H. Mattson as the Republican candidate for Secretary of State.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning the Court was engaged with the trial of Thomas Lappan, charged with interfering with a revenue officer in the discharge of his duty. The case for the United States was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney Valentine, and the defendant was represented by Christian Kneass, Esq. The testimony on the part of the Government was to the effect that in June last Revenue Officers Foulkrod and Hause, and Mr. Johnson, seized an illicit distillery in Monmouth street, Richmond, and a crowd of men pressed around them to recapture it. The defendant stepped up behind Johnson, snatched a spigot from his hand, and, crying out, "go for the cowards; take the still," he rushed at them, and dealt several severe blows upon Hause's head. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 23, 1869.

The demand for money was not quite so brisk to-day as for the past two or three days, but it is sufficiently so to test the present condition of our banks. It may be doubted if they are increasing the supply of their loanable funds, but their usual weekly statement to-day will inform us of their real status on that point.

The prevailing rate of interest for minute money, even on the very best collaterals, is 7 per cent., while discounts cannot be quoted under 8 per cent., and the range is, as usual in stringent times, wide. The presence of borrowers in the outside market who are accustomed to draw their supplies from the banks, is a sufficient indication of the present condition of the latter. Outside paper of first-class borrowers having two and three months to run is taken at about 10 per cent., much of which is in the interest of our local manufactures.

Gold opened this morning with sales at 131⅞, but gained strength, closing at noon at 132⅛, strong.

United States Loans to-day are very quiet on Third street, and prices are very weak compared with Saturday's quotations.

The Stock market was devoid of animation, but prices were unchanged. State loans were neglected. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 101¾@101⅞. 96⅛ was bid for the old. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 97½, a decline.

Railroad shares were excessively dull, there being no demand except for Reading Railroad, which sold at 48@48⅛, and Lehigh Valley Railroad, which was taken at 56⅝; 57 was offered for Pennsylvania Railroad; 70 for Norristown Railroad; 53 for Minehill Railroad; 35 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 30⅜ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; and 37¼ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal stocks were very quiet. 17½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, 36 for Lehigh Navigation, and 60 for Morris preferred.

In Coal shares not a single transaction was reported. 5 was bid for New York and Middle, 6½ for Butler, 6 for Big Mountain, 2½ for St. Nicholas, and 31 for Feeder Dam.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were neglected.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131¾	10·41 A. M.	132⅛
10·05 "	131¾	10·45 "	132⅜
10·15 "	131⅞	10·50 "	132⅛
10·20 "	131⅞	10·55 "	132⅜
10·21 "	131⅞	10·57 "	132⅜
10·22 "	131¾	11·46 "	132⅛
10·23 "	132	11·55 "	132¾
10·30 "	132⅛	12·00 M.	132¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122⅛@123; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅝; do., 1864, 121@121⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 121@121⅜; do., July, 1865, 120@120⅛; do., 1867, 120⅜@120⅝; do., 1868, 119⅞@120; 10-40s, 114⅛@115; Pacifics, 109⅝@110. Gold, 132⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122⅛@123; do. 1862, 121⅛@122⅛; do. 1864, 121@121⅜; do. 1865, 121@121⅝; do. 1865, new, 120⅛@120⅜; do. 1867, new, 120⅝@120⅞; do. 1868, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 114⅛@115; U. S. 3-Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109⅛@109⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 132¼@132⅜; Silver, 127@129.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400	City 6s, New	101⅛	200 sh	Read..1s.b10.	48
$2000	do.	101⅛	100	do..s10wn.	48
$300	do.	101⅛	100	do...b5&1.	48
$4200	do.	101⅜	200	do.....2d.	48
$1000	Leh 6s R Ln...	87	200	do.....b10.	48
$2000	Leh Gold 1....	97½	100	do.....b10.	48
$2000	do.	97	100	do.	48
50 sh	Leh Val R....	56⅜	100	do.....b30.	48⅛
4	do.	56⅜	25 sh	Cata Pf.....	37¾
3	do.	56½	3 sh	Penna R....	57⅛
2	do.	56			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100	Sch N Bt L 7s cash	70	100 sh	Read R..b30.	48⅛
$1000	W Jer R 6s...c.	91	100	do.....48	1-16
$1000	Leh gold 1....	97½	100	do...s15.48	1-16
$500	U S 10-40s..rg.	110⅛	100	do..b5&in.	48⅛
$650	do.....Cp.	114⅛	100	do.....b10.	48⅛
21 sh	Leh Val R.1s.	56	500	do....b5&1.	48⅛
18 sh	Penna RR..	57	6 sh	Sp & Pine St.	27
15	do.....1s.	57	10 sh	Leh Val R...	56

SECOND BOARD.

$1000	C & A m 6s, 89.	95	$2000	C & A 6s, '83..	85⅛
$1000	W Penna R 6s 85wn..	81	100 sh	Read R..b30.	48⅛
$500	City 6s, Old..	97	264 sh	Penna R..1s.	57

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the Herald.

"The feature of the week's doings in Wall street possessing most interest for the general business community was the course of the money market, which gave signs of the activity that may be looked for as the demand from the West and South increases. Last year the rate on call did not reach seven per cent. until the latter days of September; but the present season is quite advanced, the crops have been plentiful and cotton forward, so that the first draught upon our banks for funds to move the cereal and the staple was felt during the week. Hence we find a very unfavorable bank statement. The deposits have fallen off nearly seven millions, and the loans been contracted nearly four millions. The decrease in specie is over two and a half millions, accounted for by the fact that the Sub-Treasury received $2,000,000 in gold during the week on account of California transfers and $3,492,000 for customs, while only $315,179 was disbursed for interest, and $1,000,000 for the regular sale. The loss in legal tenders is only sixteen hundred thousand dollars, showing that a large proportion by the shipments of currency has been in national bank notes. The decrease in liabilities admitting of a reduction in the reserve required by law amounting to $1,732,000, and the actual reduction in the lawful money held by the banks being $4,218,000, the surplus reserve has been reduced $2,486,000. The following are the totals of the last two statements:—

	August 14.	*August 21.*
Loans	$266,505,965	$267,741,133
Specie	24,154,499	21,594,510
Circulation	33,999,257	34,028,104
Deposits	198,052,711	192,024,546
Legal-tenders	54,740,089	53,070,831

The following are the changes from the previous statement:—

Decrease in loans	$3,764,232
Decrease in specie	2,559,989
Increase in circulation	35,847
Decrease in deposits	6,928,165
Decrease in legal-tenders	1,659,258

An analysis of the statement shows that the total reserve of the banks has been weakened $4,219,247, against a loss in liabilities of $6,892,318; also that the banks hold in lawful money $18,152,179 above the legal reserve, against $20,648,346 during the preceding week. Despite this withdrawal of money, there is an abundance of funds for use on call, and on the last day of the week loans were made as low as five per cent. The fact is, the capitalists and the class of speculators who control large sums are averse to lending in any other way, and hence we find high rates for discounts, prime double-name paper ranging from nine to twelve per cent. Even the recent legal proceedings seem not to have frightened the shylocks, who refuse to invest in paper, and keep their money on call from day to day in the expectation that something will turn up which will enable them to earn extravagant rates of interest. Again, the speculative spirit is so widespread that people having money are unwilling to tie it up for three to six months in paper when there are or may be so many chances of making a 'turn' in stocks, bonds, and gold. In foreign exchange there was a heavy market owing to the better supply of bills drawn against the increasing exports of produce and cotton, while a direct impetus was given the decline by the pressure to sell bills on the part of prominent houses desiring to get gold for remittance to San Francisco through the Sub-Treasury. The same causes were at work in the gold market, where the price on extreme quotations fell from 134⅛ to 131¾, while the whole tone was strongly 'bearish.'

"In Government bonds there were frequent fluctuations within a limit of about one per cent., the market towards the close of the week being active and somewhat excited over an advance abroad, said to be due to large purchases of the '67s by the Rothschilds. In the general fears for the effect of the bad bank statement the market yielded from the highest figures."

Philad

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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ANOTHER GREAT HISTORIAN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

To the roll of those illustrious men who have written history in the English language—to the names of Hume, of Gibbon, and of Macaulay, of Bancroft, of Motley, and of Prescott—we beg leave to add that of John Tyler, the younger, who enriches the columns of Mr. Pomeroy's *Democrat* with historical essays, the main purpose of which is to prove that the radical party is no better than it should be, which Mr. Tyler does with great force, learning, and muscularity of language. Two things in Mr. Tyler's compositions can never sufficiently be admired—his erudition and his style. It is very seldom that so much learning and so much grace are so harmoniously blended in a single production of the human mind.

1. Of Mr. Tyler's learning. In the single essay now before us, Mr. Tyler alludes with the most engaging familiarity to Satan, Mammon, Alexandria, India, Arabia, Antioch, Alexander, Carthage, Scipio, Rome, Numidia, Cyrus, the Goths, Sodom and Gomorrah, Alaric, Byzantium, Death on the Pale Horse, Hell, the Garden of Eden, Palestine, Bagdad, and the Sacred Sepulchre. From this it will be rightly inferred that the sweep of Mr. Tyler is tremendous, and his grasp considerable. He knows all about everything—"the wild Saracens gathered in tribal communities"—"the gorgeous fables of Arabia"—"Scipio flying his eagles over Spain and through Numidia, to the walls of Carthage"—"the inexorable decree of Ahasuerus"—"the indignant wrath of God"—"Alaric and Attila bursting against the gates of Peace, climbing the capitol and hurling Cæsar from his state"—"Death on the Pale Horse armed with darts and hell following after him"—"the star in the East conducting the shepherds to the Virgin"—"the shivering of the rod of the Cæsars within the walls of Byzantium"—etc, etc, etc. We can tell youthful aspirants for literary distinction that a man cannot write in this large and loose and luminous and luxurious sort of way, until he has wasted innumerable gallons of the very best midnight oil, and ransacked libraries without number. Mr. Tyler the younger is as familiar with antiquity as we are with the administration of his respected and patriotic papa. What seems to us the morning twilight of the world, is in his eyes a blaze of broad sunshine. He is as familiar with "Babylonia" (so he calls it) as he is with the city of Richmond. He is acquainted with the Gauls, the Goths, the Lombards, and the Huns, as with his next-door neighbors. You would think him just come by rail and steamboat from Carthage; and as for Death on the Pale Horse, he makes no more of him than if he were a small boy astride the oldest mare in all Virginia. Now, this is what we like. This is what we may call impressive. You cannot help being affected by such little traits of character. If you are something of a scholar you bow respectfully to such a *Helluo Librorum;* but if, unfortunately, you are not a scholar, you read Mr. Tyler's essay with gaping wonder, and at the end thereof can only gasp out: "O yes! Of course! Certainly! By all manner of means!"

2. Of Mr. Tyler's style. Of this, it is hardly possible to speak with critical calmness, so rich is it, so noble, so eloquent with sublime strokes and pretty touches exquisitely intermingled. The only fault of Mr. Tyler's sentences is that they are a trifle long—so long, indeed, that they take away the breath even of the silent reader. Yet it must be admitted that they are uncommonly gorgeous—there are no low expressions, there are no meagre and arid patches—all blooms with verbal fecundity and variegated magnificence. The following, which reminds us of Sheridan's prose-poetic play of *Pizarro*, must suffice for a specimen of Mr. Tyler's mastery of dictionaries. (N. B. The reader will please draw a long breath before commencing the fascinating but laborious perusal):—

"Enervated by refinements of luxury, marvelous in extent and indescribable in character, such as the world had not witnessed since the inscription, 'Eat, drink, and be merry,' set over every man's door in Babylonia by the inexorable decree of Ahasuerus, called forth the indignant wrath of God, and drew down from heaven the fiery hand upon the wall that measured his kingdom and consumed his bestial throne, and immersed in sensual indulgences beyond the comprehension of the unadulterate mind; such as those that invoked upon the cities of the plain the hot curse of Jehovah, and sunk Sodom and Gomorrah hissing in the burning lake of His appeaseless rage—while thus drunk with carnage, and sin, and crime, and steeped in lethargic indolence, she saw her glories, star by star, expire, and up her proud steep barbarian monarchs ride. She became the Niobe of nations, childless and crownless in her voiceless woe; and she stands the lost mother of dead empires."

—If this isn't fine writing, we beg most respectfully to be informed what is. Observe how involuntarily, in the poetic rush of his thought, Mr. Tyler lapses into the heroical decasyllabic:—

"The burning lake of His appeaseless rage,
She saw her glories star by star expire;
Up her proud steep barbarian monarchs ride."

—What would we not give if we could write in such a beautiful way! Alas! this gorgeousness of diction, this pyrotechnical brilliancy, this superb rush of sentences this easy but gigantic vigor, and this winning sweetness of manner, all combine to form a style so peculiar that few modern writers would even attempt to imitate it.

It may be asked by the curious reader what Mr. Tyler's "Essay" is all about. To this we can only reply that the vigorous and methodical writer himself sums up the matter as follows:—"With minds illuminated we have been led, step by step, to recognize the divine physical law, and the divine philosophy of the soul as remaining alone permanent, continuous, and indestructible, in the midst of the mutations of things and the revolutions of human affairs." It will be seen, therefore, that what Mr. Tyler the Younger is driving at is that "the divine philosophy of the soul is permanent, continuous, and indestructible." To be sure, nobody has ever said that it wasn't; but then it is well, new and then, to be thus forcibly and elegantly reminded of these little truths.

It is something of a comfort to know that Mr. Tyler, in his investigations, is at present seated, like Cains Marius, among the ruins of Carthage, and that it will be some time before he can get across the ocean to demonstrate "the designs of the radical party against the liberties of the people, the laws of the land, and the institutions of the Republic." But we know our fate. Sooner or later—if we may in such company use such a common phrase—we shall have "to take it." At present, one great, momentous, absorbing, thrilling, agitating question arises, viz.:—"What will be the effect of these essays upon the next Presidential election."

ANDY JOHNSON'S PLATFORM.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Andy Johnson was serenaded at the Lamar House in Knoxville the other night. Andy Johnson made a speech. He put in a bid for a seat in the United States Senate, and Andy Johnson put his foot in it—not in the Senate Chamber, but in his prospects for reaching those easy, velvet-cushioned arm chairs—for the present at least. He said he was not in Knoxville for the purpose of making a studied address. It is a pity he had not devoted a little time to the study of what he intended to say—if he intended to say anything. He declared that a popular revolution had occurred in the State. That is true; but he neglected to state that Parson Brownlow was at the head of that revolution and himself at the tail, if anywhere. It was Parson Brownlow's revolution, not Andy Johnson's, and from the love the twain bear each other it will be like an attempt to reunite the Siamese twins after they have been once carved asunder, and expect that their flesh will again join and their blood intermingle naturally in the veins of each, as to imagine that Brownlow and Johnson will again become sealed in a common bond of fellowship. Be that as it may, however, Andy Johnson has planted himself upon a rotten platform—a platform upon which no honest man should ever expect to be elected to the United States Senate. He has evoked the skeleton of a regal empire based upon our national debt, and he exclaims, "Preserve the republic; let the debt go." This is repudiation in its worst form. It is treason to the credit and the honor of the republic. As the ex-President declared more than once during his Presidency that treason should be made odious and repudiators punished—by being left severely alone in the distribution of the honors and emoluments of official station. Andy Johnson ought to have the gumption to know that the true way to save the republic is for the republic to pay its debt. To repudiate it is paving the way to bankruptcy, anarchy, and eventual ruin. Then may follow chaotic empire such as a distempered imagination might conjure up, but not until then. And thank the Lord and the good temper of our tax-paying citizens, such an event is as remote as the sound of Gabriel's trumpet. Furthermore, Andy Johnson seems to be in a muddle about the fifteenth amendment, allowing negroes to vote. He does not seem to comprehend that that amendment is a foregone conclusion, that it is a fixed fact, and that the sooner it is looked squarely in the face as such the better for such States as are likely to be most affected by its operations. The conservatives in Virginia accepted it, and elected a Governor and a Legislature upon the issue. The conservatives of Mississippi have accepted it, and are prepared to act upon it. The same may be said with regard to the respectable portions of the conservatives in Texas. Hence, so far as the three outstanding States are concerned, there is nothing in the fifteenth amendment that should create much of an outcry, and so far as Andy Johnson and Tennessee are concerned there is nothing in it that either himself or the people of his State, whom he has for so many years represented in various capacities, should make a hue-and-cry about. We shall be sorry to learn that the Southerners are not able to manage the negro vote after it shall become a merchantable article among politicians like that of other class voters in the North and West. Taking all things into consideration, we rather think Andy Johnson will be found wanting in his claims for the United States Senate when the time comes to test his popularity upon his repudiation and anti-suffrage platform.

THE QUELLING OF THE MIGHTY.

From the Louisville Courier.

Grant has yielded. He has succumbed. He has surrendered. He has backed out. He appointed his negro man Turner to the Macon Post Office for the avowed purpose of punishing Georgia for the expulsion of the negro members of her Legislature. Men of all parties remonstrated with him, assuring him that Turner was a negro of most infamous character; but his uniform reply was that the negro, no matter what crimes might be laid to his charge, and no matter if the whole people of the State were to ask for his removal, should continue Postmaster. The negro undertook to perform the functions of the office and failed, blundering wretchedly in the whole business; but Grant wouldn't take any account of that. Pretty soon Turner was discovered to have been engaged in forging the bonds of the United States, and placed on trial, and the evidence against him, given chiefly by persons of his own party, convinced the whole community of his guilt. Still Grant, though vehemently appealed to, kept him in his place, and the indications were that he would keep him there permanently, come what might. But ah! he hadn't the spunk to "fight it out on that line." His pluck shriveled. The whole of it, heart, liver, and lights, collapsed. He has turned turner by turning Turner out of the postmastership, and, "oh, most lame and impotent conclusion!" appointed in his place a Mr. J. H. Washington, a white man! The citadel of his obduracy has been carried, and the flag of his conquerors floats triumphantly over it. Humbled is his pride. Dimmed is his victorious shine. Nipped forever is his great and godlike revenge. Broken to the discipline of a donkey is the shaggy-maned and roaring lion in his soul. Our heart fails us. We can dwell upon the painful theme no longer. We are dumb.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Times.

As a disclosure of the thoughts which occupy the minds of American workingmen, the Philadelphia Labor Congress possesses deep public interest; as an effort to give expression to their feelings and form to their complaints, it is entitled to respect. When it come to consider the remedies for those complaints, its usefulness becomes more questionable. And this we say in no spirit of depreciation of what are certainly earnest and honest efforts at reform in a matter where reform is much needed. On the contrary, we do not know that this "Congress" is any less efficient and fruitful than most other congresses; and if ever so little good work comes with so much talk, ever so little wheat out of so much "chaff," the meeting will not have been unprofitable. But the very difficulty of the problems it has been grappling—problems among the most recondite with which political economy is conversant—seems to have almost palsied the efforts of the convention. It is clear that the various solutions proposed for these problems are inharmonious, if not absurd; and the more profoundly each speaker believes in his own sovereign remedy for the ills of labor, the less value he assigns to the prescriptions of others. The truth is, we fear, that none of them are specifics for the disease they aim to cure.

However, taking together the opening address of President Lucker, the speeches of delegates, and the tenor of the numerous resolutions, we may form a tolerably clear idea of at least a part of what this Labor Convention advocates. It opposes Chinese labor and Chinese emigration; it advocates the payment of the Government debt in greenbacks; it opposes "land monopoly," meaning thereby, apparently, to favor a sort of modified agrarianism, which will compel the Government to furnish more or less land to anybody who wants it; next it advocates the Eight-hour law; it would fix by legislation the percentage of profits to be earned by capital; it recommends the intervention of local governments to establish "free markets," where the seller shall take only a fixed rate of profit for his commodities; and advocates a readjustment of the tariff for purposes of protection; the funding of the national debt at a low rate of interest; and, above all, the immediate establishment of a workingmen's political party, designed to control legislation and put "friends of the workingmen" in office.

Such we say are—leaving out the debates regarding Miss Anthony and much windy denunciation of "villainage" and "moneyed aristocrats"—some of the more prominent and popular propositions put before the convention. What is noteworthy is that the very same ideas were set forth at the previous labor conventions in Boston and Chicago. And yet the whole impression of this gathering, as of those, is that its members are groping after something which is not found. Each day's end seems to be identical with its beginning; and as for the remedies it proposes, thus far they mainly suggest the doubt whether the workingmen, in seeking to rid themselves by such means of the ills they have, will not fly to others that they know not of.

The cause of the workingmen is a national cause, their interests are public interests, but they must not mistake visionary schemes for practicable and desirable methods of reform.

GROWTH OF THE MONEY POWER IN EUROPEAN SOCIETY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

There are many indications that the supremacy of aristocratic birth in European society is passing away, and that the reign of the money power is coming in its place. On the Continent, as in England, the richest men are beginning to be the most influential, and the proudest descent to be of less social value than an ample fortune.

The classes which have preponderated in Parisian fashionable society since the accession of Louis Napoleon are chiefly people distinguished more for their wealth and display than for their lineage. St. Arnaud, Persigny, De Morny, and other mock heroes of the new-fangled imperial court, belong all more or less to the race of adventurers; while the Foulds, Pereires, Erlangers, and other financial speculators and stock-exchange gamblers in vogue, are vastly inferior in personal character even to the Rothschilds. The old gentry of the country, whatever may be their traditions and their pride, have actually to play second-fiddle to the new-born grandees of the plutocracy. No doubt that the latter court the former, and that the daughter of a mercantile or financial man smiles upon a coronet; but even this weakness of the sex for the glitter of titles and the privileges of rank is gently blended with an inquiry into the noble bridegroom's cash account. In point of fact, money rules supreme in France. The traditions of the feudal ages may still give rise to envy; but practically they have ceased to be of any avail in contesting the supremacy of the money power.

In London, retired Indian and Australian merchants, rich manufacturers and industrialists, opulent railway, insurance, and bank directors, are seen at the present season in the circles of the hereditary nobility, where but twenty years ago they would have been shunned like Hottentots. In the manufacturing counties, the millionaire factory owner builds a country seat next to that of the lord of the manor; and though the ladies of the latter's family will grumble or hold back for some time, they give in at length, and return the visits of their plebeian neighbors.

In more provincial capitals, like Berlin and Vienna, the hereditary classes, less apt to fall in with the spirit of the age and the example of Paris and London, still adhere to their caste with all the bigotry and pedantry which naturally belong to it. But in England and France the encroachments of the plutocracy upon the hereditary aristocracy become daily more glaring in society as well as in political life. The future contest of the working classes in these countries will not be any longer directed solely against the so-called aristocracy, but against the plutocracy as well, if that should follow the example of the gentler and older nobility, and run counter to the welfare of the people.

At the same time, many members of the plutocracy nobly exemplify the power and the dignity of well-directed and honorable labor, and the honors lavished upon them in society and in political life serve to strengthen the classes from which these successful men sprang, and encourage them in their social and political ambition. The omnipotence of moneyed men at the present day may be on the whole regarded as a transition period between the expiring rule of hereditary aristocracy and the nascent power of the dignity of labor and of democracy. Considering that in the event of the demoralization of the plutocracy, it cannot fall back, like hereditary nobility, upon the prestige of tradition and historical renown, its power will be more easily overcome, whenever it shall prove injurious to the liberties, the prosperity, and the progress of the people.

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ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
4§ E. J. ALLEGRETTI.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 62½ to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 25 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. ROWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 23§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 1040s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 50
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
24,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,240 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	24,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,300 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,631 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,300 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,550 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,570 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,139,900	Par. Cost, $1,066,694 25.	Market value, $1,130,525 25
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	222,486 14
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 98
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3155. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank	$116,139 08
	Cash in drawer	413 65 116,552 73
		$1,847,267 89

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, Jesse C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John B. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. Mcfarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $25,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 261 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $313,270 25
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Naibro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc. Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL RATES.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Maloney, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 26§

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, Francis N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 29§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an unfounded security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets, Capital, $500,000. $2,750,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. Wetherill, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 16

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 42 EXCHANGE PLACE.

ZELL'S
POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,
A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
6 27 83m PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 26

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1 13 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night an attempt was made to kill Jacob Merker, residing in Borden street, above Third, First ward. He had been in the saloon on the corner of Fourth and Wharton streets, and there, as alleged, had a quarrel with one of a party of young men. When he went outside he was followed and three shots discharged from a pistol at him. One of the balls struck him on the side of the head, but glanced and passed upward, producing only a flesh wound, which was dressed at the drug store of Dr. Nebinger. Yesterday Mr. Merker had so far recovered as to feel no bad effects from the injury. The offender, who is unknown, made his escape.

—At the annual election of the Typographical Union, No. 2, held on Saturday evening, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:—President, John W. Bailey; Vice-President, William Turner; Recording Secretary, Hugh J. Darborow; Financial Secretary, Samuel D. Carter; Treasurer, Charles Gelwicks; Doorkeeper, William Goode, Sr.; Trustees, Eugene Vallette, John Dunn, Owen A. Duffie; Business Committee, James Beatty, P. H. Jacobs, Alexander McLean, E. McCan, Horatio Garey, H. W. Robertson, J. W. Keating, W. K. Clare, Peter White.

—James Boyce, aged 23 years, residing on Twenty-third street, above Race, was attacked yesterday by parties unknown, and badly beaten about the head. Sarah Carr, aged 17 years, residing at Eighteenth and Bedford streets, in jumping from a train of cars on the Baltimore Railroad was thrown upon the track, and the wheels of the car passing over one of her limbs, severed it from her body. She also sustained an injury to one of her arms. The above were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out on the roof of a large dwelling on the south side of Spruce street, above Eleventh, and before it could be checked had destroyed or damaged the roofs of the dwellings from No. 1100 to 1106. The firemen labored under great disadvantages, owing to the heat of the day and the scarcity of water, but they succeeded finally in subduing it, confining it to the roofs. The occupants suffered in damage to the furniture by water. Mrs. Eliza Gilpin, widow of the late Henry D. Gilpin, and Mr. Henry B. Tatham were the occupants of two of the houses; the third was without an occupant. The loss is covered by insurance.

—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, was shown the skill of our firemen. The alarm was sounded from Broad and Buttonwood streets, and the various companies hurried there and went through the evolutions of extinguishing a conflagration, which were witnessed by Captain Shaw and the committee from Baldwin's locomotive works. As the fact that an alarm would be given at that hour was made public beforehand, the firemen were prepared for it, and in some instances companies left their houses before it was communicated, and took stations nearer the point, in order to be early upon the ground. Two companies upon being told that the alarm had been given, hurried to the spot before it had been sounded.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 131⅛.

—A German Schutzenfest commences in Baltimore to-day.

—The wheat crop of Oregon will prove larger than was anticipated.

—Five hundred Chinese will shortly arrive in Missouri for field labor.

—Generals Robert E. Lee and Fitzhugh Lee have declined to attend the Gettysburg Reunion.

—President Grant was received at Newport, R. I., on Saturday, by the municipal authorities.

—The Finance Minister of the Canadas is about to negotiate a new loan in England, it is said.

—Edward Howland, of New Bedford, Mass., intentionally blew out his brains at Lake Lapo, Cal., August 16.

—United States Ministers McMahon and Worthington are returning from South America by way of Europe.

—Three companies of State militia have been sent to Lebanon, Kentucky, to put an end to the actions of the "Regulators."

—Two sailors have been arrested in Toronto, Canada West, charged with having scuttled a schooner opposite Ashtabula, Ohio.

—John Chambers, of Baltimore, was killed in that city yesterday by Lewis Meltee, who struck him on the head with a paving-stone.

—Martin McGuire, a laborer, of Hartford, Connecticut, yesterday attempted to murder his wife by cutting her throat. She is in a dangerous condition, and her husband has escaped.

—Lewis Hornbeck, of Milton, New York, and Stephen Paulding, of Poughkeepsie, were killed while walking on the railroad track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Poughkeepsie. An express train ran over both men.

—John Harrison, a junk dealer, and Delia Adams, a little girl, were shot and mortally wounded on Saturday by Captain Foss, of the ship Pacific. The captain was firing at some young men who were stealing from the ship.

Foreign Affairs.

—De Rodas, it is reported, intends to resign and return to Spain.

—The rebels in the district of Colon, Cuba, are committing great damage by burning property.

—The Cuban volunteers intend, it is said, to seize the island from Spain, and then overthrow the revolutionists of the present.

—Carlism is reported dead at last.

—English crops are of an average yield.

—Mr. Gladstone has recovered his health.

—General Edmund le Boeuf will be made Secretary of War for France.

—English critics admit that the Harvards' chances in the coming race are good.

—Admiral Nunez, of the Spanish navy, who became prominent during the war with Chili, died at Madrid on Saturday.

—Lopez is at Ascuria, short of arms and ammunition, but with plenty of provisions. The allied army is preparing to attack him.

—The Spanish Government is petitioned to spare the life of Polo, chief of the Carlist insurrectionary forces, who is now a prisoner at Madrid.

—The forgers, Harwood and Hatcher, who were arrested in New York recently, have arrived in England. Hatcher has been discharged, and Harwood held for trial.

—Since the Pacific Railroad has opened, shares in the Panama Railroad have declined from $345 to $210.

—A negro in Atlanta has been fined $50, or six months' service in the chain-gang, for marrying a white woman.

—A four months' old alligator, kept as a family pet in Douglas, Mass., has escaped into the swamps near by.

—Henry Dudley Bates Jessop, Vicar of Toronto, was recently found drunk in the streets, after having preached a sermon on the prodigal son.

RUINED.

A Yonkers, N. Y., Banking House Smashed.

Mr. Stokes, cashier of the banking house of T. F. Morris & Co., who has decamped, is a defaulter to the amount of $40,000 or $50,000. On Saturday morning last, Mr. Stokes asked permission to go to New York to meet some members of his family. The request excited no suspicion whatever. But on Monday he failed to make an appearance. Tuesday also passed without Mr. Stokes. On Wednesday, one of the firm came to New York to look after certain securities, and it was ascertained that Mr. Stokes had already converted the securities into available funds, and appropriated them to his own use. On the return of Mr. Morris to Yonkers, and after a consultation with his brother on the subject, it was decided to close the bank, and investigate the true state of their affairs. The exact amount of Mr. Stokes' defalcation has not been ascertained. The Messrs. Morris are said to have received a letter from their defaulting cashier, dated at some place in Canada, informing them that he had lost his money in unsuccessful stockjobbing speculations.

Mr. Stokes is about fifty years of age. He has held responsible positions of various kinds, and been cashier in a number of banks, including the Patchen Bank of Buffalo. The Morris Brothers had known him from boyhood, and had implicit confidence in his integrity.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE LAST.

Release of Burns, the Filibuster.

General Vogdes, who has command over Fort Lafayette, yesterday telegraphed to the United States Marshal, saying that James Burns, the last of the Cuban filibusters confined at that place, was willing to sign the bond to keep the peace and be discharged as soon as a United States Commissioner could be sent to administer the bond. Burns is one of the three filibusters who refused to be discharged at the time when District Attorney Pierrepont and two commissioners visited the fort and discharged 120 others. The two who stood out with Burns at that time were released about two weeks ago on their agreeing to sign the bond. Burns is quite an eccentric character. He has long silken hair, a heavy beard, and his features are quite intellectual. He is about forty, and during the late war he served in the Union army. He stated that the Cuban Junta had made promises to him which they never intended to fulfil; that he had suffered many hardships during his life, and did not mind being imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. He appeared wan and ragged. Commissioner John A. Shields visited the fort yesterday afternoon and discharged the prisoner.—*N. Y. Herald this morning.*

How a Paris Paper Lived.

A Paris correspondent writes that the sensational event of the day is the Taillefer and Pic trial, for embezzlement of money for the purpose of supporting the well-known semi-official paper *L'Etendard*, which journal has disappeared from the kiosks, without, however, having been seized, as are weekly so many of the independent organs. The *Journal de Paris* rightly remarks on this affair that, of all absorbing passions, that of being the editor of a paper is the most diabolical, of all vices the worst. Marat had that mania to a monstrous degree. In order that his number of the *Ami du Peuple* should appear, he himself acknowledges that he pawned his very sheets, and rather than it should not appear he would have sacrificed his own existence. It is this pernicious but imperious passion, far more exciting than a steeplechase, this delirium, which has ruined, or rather completed the ruin of the two men now before the grand jury of the Seine. To start the *Etendard* they embezzled no less than 700,000 francs, that is, £28,000. An abyss daily yawned beneath their feet; but daily, at the cost of the crime committed, the *Etendard* appeared. Daily they inhaled the delicious perfume of the freshly printed paper!—and then, had they not in their power a daily paper, a lever wherewith they could move the world, sufficient to direct Europe and make kings tremble? It will evidently be chronicled among the *causes celebres*.

A Rebel Butcher.

We learn by a letter from Austin that Mr. Arlett, formerly a resident of our city, has just returned from a visit to the Hot Springs, Arkansas, and brings word of the Rebel butcher Duff, which will interest all of our readers in Western Texas.

It seems that Duff has been keeping store on the Arkansas river until recently, when he murdered a negro and is now in jail at Little Rock, awaiting his trial. The murder was a cold-blooded one, and the feeling against the murderer is intense, so much so that he is trying to obtain a change of venue to Pine Bluff. The Sheriff informed Mr. Arlett that a change of venue would do him little good.

When Duff fled the country it was reported he had gone to Europe, and all traces of his whereabouts had been lost by the Union men, at least. Duff was the commander of the Rebel troops that hung one hundred loyal men in the German counties—his troops took part in the Nueces massacre, and his deeds of murder and outrage form one of the blackest pages of the Rebellion.—*San Antonia (Texas) Express.*

Your Crime Will Find You Out.

George W. Viles, who, about ten or twelve years ago, was guilty of forgery to the amount of $15,000 or more in Maine, and who had left the State, leaving behind him a wife and five children, has turned up at Mount Pleasant, Michigan. He has been engaged in the lumber business there, and was considered one of their most respectable citizens. Recently two officers from Maine, accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff of East Saginaw, attempted to arrest him in his bed, but he proved to be too lively for them, as he escaped to the woods, leaving in their hands his only garment. He is a bigamist as well as a forger, having a wife and two children at Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Scrapings.

—Dubuque is losing population.

—The aggregate value os property in Tennessee is $208,053,369'65.

—Indiana has 9908 pensioners, who receive annually $1,079,439·12.

—Honolulu has received and put up a fire alarm bell, manufactured in Troy.

—Boston sells twenty million dollars' worth of ready-made clothing annually.

—Buffalo has over three thousand babies there under the age of seven months.

—Wheelbarrows have come down to us through six centuries—without being bettered.

—The Arkansas negroes pre-empt lands, and hire Chinese laborers to work them. Hi!

—One county in California punishes "simple drunks" by plunging the guilty in a water-tank.

—Whooping-cough is having a successful run in Monroe, La.

—Jeffersonville, Texas, is to have a cotton factory in the fall.

—Georgia papers complain that the eclipse was a failure in that State.

—Councils Bluffs, Iowa, is to have a driving park of "forty acres era."

—Chicago uses twenty-one million gallons of water a day—when it can get it.

—Minneapolis and St. Anthony want to be consolidated. Miss Issippi objects.

—A Kentucky lady has a pair of twins with heads shaped like those of snakes.

—The Executive Committee of the Peace Jubilee will shortly make an exhibit of their accounts.

—It rained so hard in St. Peter's, Minn., that in an hour or two the streets were navigable for canoes.

—It is said that Portsmouth is to be the western terminus of the German-American Atlantic cable.

—Lawrence, Mass., thinks the sight of the first use of its new fire alarm telegraph was "refreshing."

—A snapping turtle with a postage stamp on his tail was found in the Washington mail at Toledo the other day.

—Ten men assembled recently in a hotel in California who count up among them seventy-three million dollars.

—New Albany, Ind., is still lively. The deacon of a negro church was pitched out of the window in the course of a theological debate.

Foreign Items.

—Amsterdam has over 40,000 Jews.

—Hindostan is to be censused in 1871.

—Uruguay uses the metrical system of weights and measures.

—Red satin shoes and no stockings is the court dress of Paraguay.

—Auction sales of diamonds are now frequent at the Cape of Good Hope.

—There has been a great "find" of coal in the Central Provinces of India.

—The insurance companies lose 3,600,000 rix thalers by the great fire at Gefle, Sweden.

—Eight members of the House of Commons have died since the opening of the session.

—There are a million depositors in the post office savings banks of the United Kingdom.

—A Commercial Court for North Germany will be established at Leipsic on January 1, 1870.

—A gang of sixteen English pickpockets has been broken up at the German watering-places.

—Turin is to have a Universal Exhibition to celebrate the completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel.

—The International Peace and Liberty League will meet at Lausanne, Switzerland, on September 14.

—A gold crown coin of the time of Cromwell recently brought $27 at a sale of rare coins in England.

—North Germany numbers at present 5057 commercial vessels, with 41,441 sailors. There are 153 steamers.

—A French doctor wants the chance to straighten the 50,000 hunchbacks in that country by electricity.

—The cost of repairing the kiosques and seats destroyed in Paris during the election riots is estimated at $5000.

—During 1868, 808,110,000 letters were delivered in Great Britain and Ireland, an average of twenty-six to each person.

—An association is being established in London for the purpose of securing the return of workingmen to Parliament.

—Fifty thousand workmen of Paris have petitioned for the same municipal liberties accorded to other cities of France.

—A German railroad convention met at Vienna on the 18th of July. The directors of seventy-seven railroads were present.

—The yarn-dyeing firms of Glasgow have locked out their employes in anticipation of a strike, and one thousand men are lying idle.

—Goethe's statue in Munich was uncovered yesterday, 20th, the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of his birth.

—Eighteen Burmese youths have been sent to Calcutta by the King of Burmah to learn guncasting and the manufacture of arms.

—Rome has a population of 220,532 according to this year's census, of whom 2682 are Jews, 637 Protestants, and the rest Roman Catholics.

—A price current list of the getting up of the different grades of beauty is published in Paris. For twenty francs ladies are warranted for six weeks.

—A lark singing-match recently took place at Halifax, England. The first bird, 17 years old, sang ten minutes, and the second, 12, sang nine and a half.

—A Brussels Court has condemned one Mr. Bachelery to a fine of 200 francs and six months' imprisonment, for having used offensive language towards it.

—Vienna Common Council has voted to petition the Government to suppress all convents and religious communities which conflict with the Empire.

—One of St. Gregory's toes, in a plate glass box set in silver, was received at Pera last month, and bishops, clergy, and military gave it a grand procession.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5·17 | MOON RISES....7·45
SUN SETS....6·47 | HIGH WATER....3·40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 6
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Aug. 11
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
England	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 12
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 18
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York via Hal.	Aug. 14
Pereire	Brest	New York	Aug. 14
Silesia	Havre	New York	Aug. 14
Cella	London	New York	Aug. 14
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 24
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Main	New York	Bremen	Aug. 26
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Atalanta	New York	London	Aug. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 28
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 20
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 23
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 26
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 27
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer G. L. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. barque Julie Michels, Dade, Gibraltar for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Br. brig Doctor, Jones, Plymouth for orders, W. Brockie.
Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, Wiscasset, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, Mullen, Bridgeport, do.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, New Bedford, do.
Schr Wings of the Morning, McFarland, Portsmouth, N. H., Warren & Gregg.
Schr Roamer, Mayo, Chelsea, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr B. Blackman, Jones, Providence, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelly, Providence, do.
Schr F. N. Tower, Perry, Newburyport, do.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, Apponaug, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 71, Jones, New York, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 65 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Smith, 10 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Wm. Buzby.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Home, Phillips, 23 days from Savanna-la-Mar, with logwood to D. S. Wetzlar & Co.
Brig Wenonah, Dunning, from Wentworth, N. S., via Portland, with plaster to Smith & Harris.
Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, from Stonington, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Chief, Townsend, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Roamer, Mayo, from Providence.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 23.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
J. M. Hine, with bark to Kern & Coates.
R. M. Foresman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Frank and Alice, with lumber, for Salem.
Dahmalighavie, with lumber to N. R. Vandegrift.
S. M. Crans, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Sallie and Ann, with stone, for Marcus Hook.
Samuel Christ, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Lycoming, with lumber, for Chester.
C. A. Lyman, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, August 21.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, August 21.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
D. Wiegand; C. V. Houghton; Young Lion; Jacob Crouse; Shawnee; Late and Early; H. Campbell; Sarah Hummell; A. H. Griswold; E. B. Timmons; Gen. Scott; and C. H. Winne, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 21.—Brig Elena, for Ivigtut, went to sea yesterday. Schrs Ben Gartside, from Philadelphia for Georgetown, D. C., and Pedro A. Grau, do. for Boston, are at the Breakwater. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, from Liverpool 6th ult. for Philadelphia, was passed 20th inst., off Shinnecock,

Ship Wyoming, Julius, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.
Steamship Cambria, Craig, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 21st inst.
Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 21st inst.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 21st inst.
Steamship James S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 20th inst.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Beckett, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.
Barque ——, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, showing 3d dis per Nos. 1853, was passed 3d inst. lat. 44, long. 47 21.
Barque Village Belle, Little, for Philadelphia, sailed from Londonderry 4th inst.
Barque Theone, Helmers, from Liverpool 7th inst for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th inst., off Nantucket.
Barque Providence, Coalfleet, hence, at Falmouth 9th instant.
Schr Grace Clifton, Otis, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 19th inst.
Schrs A. Falkenburg, from Providence, and Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, from Taunton, both for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 19th inst.
Schrs S. S. Tyler, Pratt, hence, at Fall River 20th inst.
Schr Oscar F. Hawley, Durfee, hence, at Bristol 21st instant.
Schr Lelia, Foss, hence, at Belfast 14th inst.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 21st inst.
Schr Henry G. Fay, Prescott for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 16th inst.
Schr Lydia, Haskill, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 19th inst.
Schr Alice, Noyes, hence, at Gloucester 20th inst.
Schrs Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, and John Randolph, Corson, hence, at Norwich 19th inst.
Schr C. Clark, Clark, hence, at Baltimore 20th inst.
Schrs John Wetherell, Green, for Philadelphia; Charles Brown, for Philadelphia; Hannah S. Phillips, for Chester, Pa., cleared at Baltimore 20th inst.
Schr N. Vesmer, hence, at Fall River 18th inst.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 19th inst.
Schr Bee, Hastings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 19th inst.
Schrs Gilman D. King, Eldredge; Lona Hunter, Perry; Seaflower, Chare; Ann S. Cannon, Cobb; H. G. Hand, Corson; Ruth Hadley, Perry; and George R. Murney, Murney, hence, at Providence 18th inst., the two last for Pawtucket.
Schrs A. C. Paige; Alabama, Vangilder; Davison, Jeffers, and D. S. Morrison, Ayres, sailed from Salem 19th inst. for Philadelphia

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parler Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
8 2 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—Good eligible rooms can now be had at the Sherman House. Spring beds. Terms $15 to $18 per week.
8 6 12t CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story brick Dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 624 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession
Apply at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 206 PRICE Street, Germantown, to rent from October 1 until May 1.
Apply on the premises, or by letter, to
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
8 16 10t No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME three-story brick dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, on the south side of Arch street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, replete with all modern conveniences, with or without a stable.
A. B. CARVER & CO.,
8 17 6t* S. W. cor. Ninth and Filbert sts.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant modium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 622 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SEVERAL Gentlemen, without Table Board. Best of reference required. No. 129 RACE Street. 8 20 3t

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth3

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
8 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

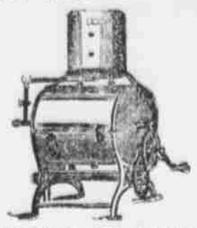
ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
8 2 3

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $18 PER DOZEN. 2 15

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
8 9 fmw3 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.
PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!
FERRIS & CO.'S
AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.
FERRIS & CO.,
6 11mths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WINDOW SCREEN.

A GOOD THING.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS
HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.
For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.
THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets.
6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets,
6 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
3 8§
No. 134 DOCK STRET, PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Box Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 19

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 wfmdm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, August 23,
The Charming Actress and Vocalist,
ROSE WATKINS
(Formerly Miss Rosina Shaw),
And the eminent Comedian,
MR. HARRY WATKINS.
These distinguished artists will appear in their grand romantic Irish drama of
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
Pronounced by the press and public the
BEST IRISH DRAMA ON THE STAGE.
Fergus McCarthy.....Mr. HARRY WATKINS
Blanche Desmond (with songs).....ROSE WATKINS

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMEN'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock. Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $15—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnutt street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 10 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1869.

ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

While the Labor Congress was considering a multitude of problems which it was unable to solve, in this city, Miss Beecher was calling the attention of the National Educational Convention at Trenton to the importance of securing for women a better training in the arts for which they are specially adapted than that they now usually receive. In taking this ground she advanced ideas which are applicable to boys or young men, as well as girls or young ladies, and incidentally directed attention to a duty which is often fearfully neglected.

Every right-feeling parent recognizes that in his own experience the sense of ability to support himself, to win his own bread by his own labor, has really been the mainspring of his happiness. It may be called very "plain talk," but it is true that the comfort of every-day life arises very much from the security of the morrow, and the possession of a trade at one's fingers' ends is better for practical purposes than any amount of sermonizing upon faith or inculcation of patience.

It was said of old that no human parent would give his son a stone when he begged for bread, but what is the food now offered to the insatiate cravings of the rising generation? Fathers who have dined on husks and found them wholesome, too often offer their children unlimited cakes and ale.

This short-sighted soft-heartedness is really criminal weakness. The harsh discipline of former times has passed away; the father has no longer the life and death of his child in his hand in its most obvious significance of absolute authority, but in a higher sense both life and death are under his control, because he must guide the youth in preparation for both.

"Our daily bread" is the first petition taught to us. Divine authority has bidden us to ask for it, even before praying for moral support in the daily warfare with evil. The parent has received a delegated authority which brings with it a similar obligation, and that indulgence which enfeebles the child and renders him helpless and dependent is a direct violation of the prescribed duty.

The rights of labor are being widely discussed; but deeper still, and of more vital importance, is the right and ability to labor. "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread," was pronounced as a curse, that it might become a necessity of our being, and its blessing.

The vicissitudes of this life are such that the millionaire of to-day is the beggar of to-morrow. Riches indeed have wings, and the only certain treasure to be laid up on earth is that moral, mental, and physical training which creates a creature so far independent of circumstances that he will not starve when unsuccored by the hard-won money of others.

An application of these general doctrines to the prevailing social and industrial system quickly exposes one of the most fruitful causes of want, scarcity, and crime. Year after year the proportionate number of idle and helpless members of society increases. In former times, in this country, almost every young man and every young woman was able when in good health to earn their living, either by a direct encounter with the world, or by services rendered under the parental roof. Now the idle and unproductive classes can be counted by millions, and the taxes imposed by laziness and inefficiency on those who really strive to make headway far exceed the burdens created by the national and municipal debts and expenditures.

The women complain of the lack of opportunities for labor; and yet how rare it is to find a really good dressmaker, a first-rate nurse, an excellent cook, or a well-trained servant! In the whole labor-field allotted under the old social system to women fearful gaps still exist, notwithstanding the importation of hundreds of thousands of servant girls from Germany and Ireland, and the chief obstacle to the extension of women's sphere of labor must be found in their own neglect to qualify themselves properly and fully for the discharge of the contemplated duties. There are brilliant exceptions to this rule, and where women have taken pains to become superior school-teachers, physicians, clerks, designers, actresses, or authors, they have rarely or never failed to secure liberal pecuniary rewards. All the reformatory measures in the world will not compel the community to willingly pay large wages for inferior or useless service. Those who perpetually "agitate" such subjects do no practical good for themselves unless they follow agitation as a means of livelihood, while the quiet woman who industriously and persistently qualifies herself for any pursuit within the range of her powers, is on the sure highway to pecuniary independence.

In some respects the boys and young men of this generation are in even a worse plight than their sisters. The professions are already overcrowded, and now the demand goes up from trades unions that no apprentices shall be received. Puzzled fathers, encountering difficulties on every hand, postpone from time to time a final decision in regard to the future pursuits of their sons, and as the years glide swiftly by, the stripling emerges from youth into manhood, before he has received the slightest preparation for an encounter with the world.

When he seeks employment he finds, that the easy places, which anybody can fill, are crowded to repletion; that a hundred applicants apply for every proffered clerkship, and a hundred clamorous place-hunters ask for every office. Meanwhile he finds good, useful, reliable workmen at nearly all times scarce. They can fix their own wages by a "strike," and obtain steady situations whenever they desire them.

The inevitable deduction from this condition of affairs is, that the means of practical instruction in useful arts for boys as well as girls should be greatly extended. It matters little whether Young America can jabber French or Latin, if he knows how to build houses or make shoes; and a knowledge of household affairs will prove more useful to young ladies, no matter what may be their future position in life, than all the accomplishments they can acquire. If they get both it is well, but if either must be dispensed with, let it be that portion of their training which tends to intensify their helplessness.

THE CITY TRUSTS BOARD.

The passage of a law placing the administration of all the trusts held by the city in the hands of a board of gentlemen to consist of the Mayor, the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, and twelve citizens to be selected by the judges of the different courts, was heartily approved by citizens of all parties, except the members of the different rings who had an interest in the mismanagement of the funds entrusted to the city for specific uses. It was everywhere felt that to allow greedy politicians to control any longer the enormous wealth represented by the various trusts held by the city would be a scandal and disgrace, and that the only way in which an honest administration could be secured would be by removing them out of the sphere of party politics altogether, and placing them in the hands of men of well-known probity of character, who would be above suspicion. The benefits of such an arrangement as this has been shown in other cases, and as our courts are at present constituted, with an able and honest judiciary, public opinion generally designated the judges as the proper persons to appoint such persons to manage the trusts as would be in every way desirable. In compliance with the terms of the law, therefore, the judges met on Saturday, and made the following appointments:—

Chief Justice Thompson named Henry M. Phillips, Judge Read named William B. Mann, Judge Agnew named William Welsh; Judge Sharswood named Edward King; Judge Williams named Gus. S. Benson; Judge Thayer named Alexander Biddle; Judge Allison named C. H. T. Collis; Judge Brewster named George H. Stuart; Judge Ludlow named Jas. Campbell; Judge Hare named J. H. Michener; Judge Peirce named J. G. Fell; Judge Allison named James L. Claghorn for Judge Stroud, who refused to make any nomination. Of the twelve trustees thus appointed, Messrs. Phillips, King, and Campbell are Democrats, and the other nine are Republicans. This board is entirely satisfactory in all respects, with but two exceptions, and these are the appointees of Judges Read and Allison.

Mr. Phillips is well known as an able lawyer and a gentleman of high character. Mr. Welsh is a merchant, and has an unimpeachable reputation; Judge Edward King is an able lawyer and is considered a valuable member of the board: Messrs. Benson and Biddle are brokers, well known as liberal and public-minded citizens: Mr. Stuart is a wealthy merchant, and is known to the public as an active agent in the promotion of religious and charitable enterprises; Judge James Campbell was formerly Postmaster-General; Mr. Michener is a member of the firm of J. H. Michener & Co.; Mr. Fell is a merchant who has always taken a great interest in public affairs without becoming a politician, and the same may be said of Mr. Claghorn, the President of the Commercial Bank.

Mr. Mann is well known as the friend of Judge Allison, and Mr. Collis, although the fact may not be generally known, is the protege of Judge Reed. Judge Allison, it will be seen, appoints the friend of Judge Reed, and the compliment is returned by Judge Reed appointing the friend of Judge Allison, a pleasant little arrangement that the public generally will scarcely approve of very heartily. We have nothing whatever to say at present about the ability, legal or otherwise, of Messrs. Mann and Collis, but it is certain that they are not the proper men to place on such a board as this, if for no other reason than that they are generally unpopular and that they have not the confidence of the community at large. Messrs. Mann and Collis have extended reputations as political wire-pullers, and whether this reputation is deserved or not; it will materially impair their usefulness as administrators of the city trusts, and will place all the transactions of the board under a cloud of suspicion. Should the board not meet the expectations of the public, should by any chance its administration of the city trusts be considered blameworthy, Messrs. Fell, Claghorn, Stuart, Welsh, and their associates will be likely to escape censure until it is proved conclusively that they are in fault, while public opinion will from the first point to Messrs. Mann and Collis as the creators of difficulty, and upon them will be imposed the task of vindication.

One great object that was had in view in the creation of this Board of Trustees was to take the management of the trust out of the hands of just such men as William B. Mann and Charles H. T. Collis. Judge Read and Judge Allison knew this perfectly well, and their appointment of these persons is a deliberate violation of the confidence reposed in them. There are plenty of lawyers in the city of Philadelphia as learnad and as astute as either of the above individuals named, who have never soiled their reputations by descending into the dirty pool of politics; there are plenty of merchants, professional men, and in fact, men in all classes of life, who are fully capable every way, and who would have given satisfaction to the public. The politics of the various trustees is a matter of secondary importance, provided the men themselves are of the right stamp. That Messrs. Mann and Collis are Republicans is nothing in their favor; and while we would prefer to have the majority of the board Republicans, it would be better in every way to have upon it Democrats who will command the confidence of all parties than Republicans who make a trade of politics, and in whom nobody has c....

THE CRACOW HORROR.

The case of Barbara Ubryk, who was recently released from confinement in a Carmelite nunnery at Cracow, has already become historic. The story of her sufferings, as we have published it by extracts from our foreign exchanges, is so heartsickening that it borders on the incredible, and for the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that the writers who have attempted to portray the horrors of that living grave have been led astray by their zeal in the cause of sensationalism. But the facts that the accounts given in the papers of Catholic Austria and Protestant England are essentially the same, and that the persecutors of the unfortunate woman have as yet found no open apologists, lead us reluctantly to the belief that the story as we have given it is essentially correct.

The main bearing of any discussion of the case is its effect upon the whole monastic system of the Austrian empire. Happily there is no issue involved between Catholicism and Protestantism as rival phases of Christianity. Austria is essentially a Roman Catholic country, and the warfare which is now being waged against the Carmelite nunnery of Cracow is apparently confined within the limits of the Church to which the institution owes allegiance. The Austrian Minister of Public Worship, who certainly is, or ought to be, a devout Catholic, desires the opinion of the Bishop having jurisdiction over the establishment "as to whether the maintenance of the nunnery is desirable, even on behalf of the Church itself," and expresses the belief that "under the most favorable hypothesis, no good work can be expected from it for many years."

The discovery in some of the recesses of the building, subsequent to the release of the imprisoned nun, of certain instruments of torture, has, it would seem, decreed the fate of the institution, even though it should be proven that they had been rusting in idleness for centuries. And when this one institution is dismantled, the whole system receives a shock which, while it may not operate to entirely undermine it, will tend to render impossible for all time to come the perpetration of such brutal outrages as are said to have marked the miserable career of Barbara Ubryk. This will result, as all right-minded people can not but acknowledge, in a positive gain to the Church and in extending widely the sphere and influence of the different religious bodies.

Whatever may have been the moral or mental condition of the unfortunate woman when she was first immured in her cell, the only accounts which have thus far reached us show that at the time of her release her reason had been entirely unsettled, and that such had, in all probability, been her state for years. In this view of the case, the treatment to which she was subjected was utterly inexcusable. Her evident insanity was made an excuse for continuing the restraint in which she had been placed, and one of the nuns whose testimony has been made public, and who had frequently acted as superior of the convent, apologized for it on the ground that there was a hope that the prisoner would in time become calm and composed. Yet the marked change which has been noted in her demeanor since her removal to a regular lunatic asylum shows how utterly groundless was this hope, how radically wrong the course pursued by the authorities of the nunnery, even when we give them credit for being actuated solely by a desire to prevent their victim from inflicting injury upon herself and others, and to bring about a speedy restoration of her mental faculties. Under the class of treatment which experience has demonstrated to be the best for persons of shattered intellect, Barbara Ubryk has gradually been transformed from the wild and slavering idiot which her filthy, sunless cell revealed, into a cleanly, harmless, and melancholy woman. Both the moral and mental aspects of her case are not without a lesson to the world at large, and to the Church in particular, and the result of the exposure of her sufferings will react quite as beneficially upon the Church as upon the victim of the Cracow nuns.

SABBATH HOSPITALITIES.

"Brooklyn may be the city of churches," said a cultured foreigner while in this country, several years since; "but Philadelphia is decidedly the city of church-going people." At half-past four o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, say our local columns, a general alarm was sounded by the fire-alarm telegraph, and Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, was given an exhibition of the skilful workings of the Fire Department. Philadelphia is a big city, and the incontestable proof of her bigness is this ability to skilfully cater to different tastes. To be frank, a critic might point out a few omissions in yesterday's exhibition, but what matters that when Captain Shaw, a true Briton, "expressed himself highly pleased with the performance." "Seventy companies with alertness and promptness" "blocked up the neighborhood of Broad and Buttonwood streets;" but only one engine gave a practical sample of what the boys could do. Through some mishap a good fire was not arranged, and it is modestly suggested that in a subsequent "performance" this oversight should be rectified. The practical efficiency of the department throughout can be truthfully attested from personal experience. Not a sleeper within a radius of half a mile from the well-selected, because densely-inhabited, point of observation but was awakened to the audible consciousness that our firemen were alert and going to work.

For one, Chief Engineer George Downey, deserves and has won notoriety for this "performance." As Chairman of the Committee on Reception, he tendered the hospitalities of the city on Saturday afternoon; in company with other "notables" "he graced the table" at the hospitable banquet, and contributed an address at these international festivities; as Chief Engineer, he arranged and gave orders for the general alarm: and it seems almost beyond cavil that its whole wondrous conception sprang from his brain, as Minerva in old times from Jupiter's overburdened temples. Thanks to his energy, some of the companies had a chance to make very good time, and thus a Sabbath that bid fair to have some dreary, jog-trot features about it was enlivened. Citizens who have looked upon the almost empty reservoirs of the Schuylkill, and manufacturers who last week suspended their mills at a loss of tens of thousands of dollars of productive industries, are encouraged to believe things cannot be so bad when the Philadelphia Engine showed what a grand stream it could throw, being fraternally supplied by the Pennsylvania and America Hose Companies. And as for the staid church-going people, who in nearly every church that held service yesterday offered up worshipful petitions to the Almighty for bountiful showers of rain to avert an impending disaster that may yet befall should their prayers not be speedily answered, they need not look far to find a plain reason.

In the name of the Christians of Philadelphia, who have made this city a real synonym for brotherly love and godly deeds, and in the name of Him not a jot of whose word passes away, and who says, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin debaseth any people," it is fitting that some token should be given to Chief Engineer Downey that will show how the authorities stand, and indicate who is on the Lord's side. Let either a resolution of thanks be tendered to this new "notable," or let a resolution of condemnation be passed by City Councils in to-day's session that will be a precedent of warning in time to come that a Christian community has some rights of rest and of conscience that must be respected. What shall the answer be?

From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Harper's Magazine* for september. The table of contents is as follows:—

"Photographs from the High Rockies," illustrated; "The Eye and the Camera," illustrated; "Out in the Streets;" "Border Reminiscences," illustrated; "A Summer Friend;" "A Health Trip to Brazil," illustrated; "Bob White;" "In Quiet Days;" "A Brave Lady," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," illustrated;" "Change;" "An Author's Memories of Authors," illustrated;" "The Foster Brothers;" "Too Clever by Half;" "The Progress of Electricity;" "Leander Doolittle;" "My Enemy's Daughter," by Justin McCarthy, illustrated; "Going Over to the Enemy;" "The Puritan Captain;" "The New Timothy," part X; "Editor's Easy Chair," "Editor's Book Table;" "Monthly Record of Current Events;" "Editor's Drawer."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
The Monthly Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held next MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Essay by J. H. COYLE, Esq. Subject:—"Sabbath School Machinery."
Question for discussion:—"Are the modern arrangements for conducting Sabbath Schools adequate to the work before us?"
Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of Professor John Bower.
The public are invited. 8 21 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for supplying
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
6 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

THE FINAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be held August 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Wetherill House, SASSOM Street, above Sixth. ROBERT J. MEE,
It* Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE incorporators of the CONCERT HALL ASSOCIATION OF CAPE MAY CITY, will be held at the UNITED STATES HOTEL, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 24, inst., at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of opening books for the subscription to the stock of said Association, and to elect Directors therefor. It*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH Street, above Chesnut.—On MONDAY, 23d instant, and until further notice, the Newspaper Room will be opened at half-past 7 o'clock A. M. The Library Room will be opened at 9 o'clock as heretofore. 8 21 stu 2t

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.
OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.
The Union Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for Mass Meetings as follows, viz.:—
Troy, Bradford county, September 4, 1869.
Towanda, " " 6, "
Governor JOHN W. GEARY and the Hon. JOHN SCOTT have been invited to address these meetings, and have consented to be present on both occasions.
JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
W. J. P. WHITE,
G. W. HAMERSLY,
M. L. QUAY,
S. F. GWINNER. } Secretaries.
8 21 3t

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 716 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Income Tax for 1868, tax on Watches, Carriages, etc., and Special or License Tax for year ending April 30, 1870, is now due and payable at this office until SEPTEMBER 11, 1869, after which the legal penalties will be added.
No further notice will be given.
This District comprises the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth wards of this city.
Checks will be received.
8 21 2t* WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Collector.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 1y

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 §

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueva (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M., 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw† PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

ARE YOU GOING OUT OF TOWN?

Never go anywhere at all
Without first stopping at GREAT BROWN HALL,
For the clothes of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Are you bound for the mountains, or bound for the shore?
In either case, call at our GREAT BROWN STORE,
For some clothes, of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Are you going to hunt, or fish, or shoot?
Mind that you buy a travelling suit
Made by
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Whether you travel by steamer or rail,
If you value your comfort, sir, don't fail
To call on
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Travel along, wherever you must, sir,
But mind that you wear a linen duster,
Bought of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

PLEASE TO REMEMBER! Just before you start off travelling, call at our store,
And buy of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

The pleasantest days of summer travel are yet before you, fellow-citizen!

Rapidly as our summer stock of Thin Clothes goes off, there is yet

Some of it left!—! Cheap!!
Some of it left!—! Cheap!!
Some of it left!—! Cheap!!
Some of it left!—! Cheap!!

And it is to your Interest

To call and buy it, before it is all gone.

Yours respectfully,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT FIRE AT YONKERS.

HERRING'S SAFES

AGAIN TESTED!

YONKERS, N. Y., August 13, 1869.
Messrs Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York—Gentlemen:—At the great fire here on Sunday night last (8th inst.), which covered an area of two blocks, we had two of your Safes in our building, which passed safely through the ordeal. When first discovered they were surrounded by burning lumber, and bear evidence of having had a severe test, as our place of business occupied seven lots, all covered with buildings and lumber, all of which were entirely consumed, and to this heat the Safes were exposed. It was with great satisfaction that we found, upon cutting into our Safes, as they were so warped and swollen they could be opened in no other way, that our books and papers and money were all saved; indeed, the bills came out of the Safe without a singe, and nothing is discolored but the binding of the books. Respectfully yours,
ACKERT & QUICK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4ptf§

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.
Treasury Department of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, August 20, 1869.
Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. Paris. [3 10 4

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 30 S. NINETEENTH St. [8 21 1m

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT Academy, BERLIN, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY. 8 21 sw3t*

DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, PA.
The all Term of this Institution will begin September 2.
7 31 s 4t* R. L. DASHIELL, President.

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1625 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street.
CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 887 N. BROAD.
Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 29swf2t

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Charges—$250 to $500 per year.
Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.
For prospectus address the Principal,
8 2 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A.M., Principal,
8 2 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAMS,
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.
8 18 1m J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.
The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
8 16 mwf 6w JAMES W. ROBINS, Head Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY JANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL," SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Dever, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf3m

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A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 439 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above.
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

THE OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON SALT FISH COMPANY is removed to No. 224 S. THIRD Street, Room 15. 8 20 3

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1869.

Late on Saturday night reporters, wringing the perspiration out of their pocket-handkerchiefs, were running breathlessly around offering to the various Sunday newspapers special accounts of the whereabouts and intentions of one Lawrence Graham, principal witness against William Varley, better known as

"Reddy the Blacksmith."

It had been feared that this gentleman was either spirited away from his home in Hudson City, in consequence of Reddy's arrival here from San Francisco in charge of detectives, or that he had succumbed to a bribe of $5000 and voluntarily vamosed. These rumors the reporters above referred to contradict at the expenditure of perspiration and at the moderate charge of five dollars for the information. The trial of this celebrated bail-forfeiter is to take place to-day week, when it is to be presumed justice will be administered without fear of or favor to the gathering of roughs that will surely be in attendance.

A New Medium

has come out, of whom I may say more, if the private *seance*, which I contemplate negotiating for, is satisfactory. My expectations are moderate. All I stipulate for is, to have hot coals laid on my head without burning me, and to be wafted through space near the ceiling without scraping the whitening off. This is all I ask. If these trifling demands are complied with I shall prepare a circumstantial account of it for THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The name of this medium is De Witt C. Hough. He is seventeen years old, comes from Hartford, Conn., and gives *seances* in connection with Mr. Harry Bastian. They are said to be much more wonderful than the Davenport brothers, and the remarkableness of the rope-tying feats was increased by cotton bandages being sewed to their shirt-sleeves. A few cynics, however, affect to despise this peculiarity of the exhibition, and describe it as very sew-sew. The *Mercury* characteristically describes the media as "a pug-nosed Eighth ward lad, and a cadaverous youth whose portrait would make an excellent frontispiece for a tombstone, chaperoned by an antique virgin of angular developments." Think of that for a first-class description!

The Theatres

are beginning to pick up in attractions. At Niblo's, the cast in *Formosa* will include Miss Kate Newton, Miss Ada Harland, and Mr. McKee Rankin. The plot turns upon the wiles and the "wictims" of a first-class cyprian of the style of "Aronyma" and "Skittles," who is alternately worthless and repentant. Her name is Formosa, and the brilliant wretchedness of her career is contrasted with the violet-like purity of "Nelly," who is a released convict's daughter, and who ultimately marries the hero. "Major Jorum" and "Compton Kerr," the gentlemanly villains of the piece, have poetic justice done them, the only sort of justice villains are sure of meeting with now-a-days. Do not let us decry too much the footlight fashion of punishing dramatic wickedness. It illustrates that the tendency of human nature is to approve of virtue and to disapprove of vice. The one touch of nature which make all the galleries kin, is when the gentlemanly ruffian of the sensation drama is brought to bay—Botany Bay—or sent off to prison amid tumultuous applause.

The agents of

Carlotta Patti

are skilfully laying pipe preparatory to her arrival in this country. That event will probably take place on September 11. As a concert singer of the very first rank she is Madame Parepa's only rival; and since her lameness will forever prevent her appearing to advantage in opera, it is to be hoped that even that adipose artist will not grudge her success. Miss Nettie Sterling, who between two and three years ago sang in Philadelphia at the Coker concerts and was so greatly admired, is expected to shortly arrive in this city from Italy, where she has been studying. When she arrives a testimonial concert will be arranged both as a compliment and a benefit to her.

The *Citizen and Round Table* of last week remarks that

"The Blondes,

after receiving a great deal of abuse in Philadelphia, and, as a matter of course, attracting a great deal of attention, have gone to Buffalo. The Philadelphians are virtuously indignant at the attenuated dresses of the ladies, and fiercely angry because the finest pair of legs did not accompany the *troupe*." I was under the impression, by-the-by, that the blondes had not yet made their appearance before the Quakers. If so, is not this criticism of the *Citizen's* somewhat premature?

Personal.

Miss Lisa Weber is in town, with that saucy flow of the "over-soul" in her eyes, the best of which is that it is so "delightfully wicked." Mr. Flageolet, one of the four grotesque dancers who constituted the celebrated "Clodoche" troupe, has just died at Bellevue Hospital, another sad illustration of the improvidence of people in his profession. Although he received the excellent salary of $100 per week, he was without a penny; and had it not been for Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, who contributed $75 towards his interment at Cypress Hill, he would have been interred in the Potter's Field. What he did with his money it is not for me to say. Perhaps he bestowed it upon the poor. I hope so.

ALI BABI.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

AT THE WALNUT this evening Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will commence an engagement, and will appear as "Fergus McCarthy" and "Blanche Desmond" in the Irish drama of *Under Two Flags*. These artists won greatly on the regards of the public during their brief engagement last season, and they will doubtless attract appreciative audiences during the present week.

THE THEATRE COMIQUE has been leased for a term of years by Messrs. Duprez & Benedict, who will reopen it early in October as a minstrel hall. The troupe under the management of these gentlemen achieved a decided success at the Arch Street Theatre during the two weeks they performed there, and as the public appear to appreciate their efforts, they determined to locate in this city permanently.

THE PAREPA-ROSA English opera troupe will commence the season at the French Theatre in New York on September 11, and will appear at the Academy of Music in this city during the first week in October. The opening opera in both places will be Balfe's *Puritan's Daughter*. In addition to this the *repertoire* of the troupe will include, besides a number of favorite works with which the public is familiar, the following, which will be novelties to the majority of opera-goers:—*Oberon; Marriage of Figaro;* and the *Black Domino*. It is promised that these works shall be brought out in first-class style, with new costumes, properties, scenery, etc. Madame Rosa has gathered around her the following artists, who ought to form a strong combination:—Miss Rosa Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Andrews, Miss Stockton; Messrs. Castle, Lawrence, Campbell, Hall, Nordblom, Seguin, Taker, Kittes, Howard, and others.

Carl Rosa and C. D. Hess & Co. are announced as the proprietors and directors of the concern. Mr. D. De Vivo will be the business manager. This gentleman escorted Madame Rosa on her highly successful tour through California and across the plains last season, and his well-known ability is a guarantee that the business affairs of the troupe will be efficiently managed.

MR. JOHN COLLINS, the popular Irish comedian, will commence a tour through the West and Southwest, commencing at Ben De Bar's Theatre, St. Louis, on August 30. After completing his engagement in St. Louis, Mr. Collins will visit Omaha, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, New Orleans, Galveston, and Houston.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, *at Greatly Reduced Prices, to close out our Summer Stock. Assortment still good. Superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*
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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE at Cape May proposes to run its season well into September. Persons visiting the island will find this house located with full and clear sea views, and patronized by our best Philadelphia families.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HOW MANY LITTLE SUFFERERS are wasting away from the effects of Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint, and kindred diseases? And yet a remedy sure, prompt, and thorough, readily administered, and entirely safe, with a reputation established by its merit, and maintained over the whole country for a series of years, can be readily obtained in DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Why not give it a trial? Sold by all Druggists.

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PAINLESS DIGESTION.—"No man," says Sir Astley Cooper, "ought to know by his sensations that he has a stomach." In other words, when digestion is perfect there is neither pain nor uneasiness in the region where it takes place. Nausea, want of appetite, flatulency, oppression after eating, shooting pains in the epigastrium, a flushing of the face at meal times, and a furred tongue in the morning, are among the direct symptoms of indigestion. Constipation, biliousness, headache, nervous irritability, physical weakness, and low spirits are its almost invariable accompaniments. All these indications of Dyspepsia, whether immediate or secondary, are usually aggravated by hot weather.

The close of summer is, therefore, the season when the victim of dyspepsia most urgently needs a tonic and regulating medicine. Of course, every invalid has many advisers. One friend recommends one drug, another another; but in a multitude of counsellors there is not always safety. The standard remedy of the present age for indigestion, in all its stages, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Time, that proves all things, has established its reputation on an impregnable foundation—the spontaneous testimony of millions of intelligent witnesses. No acrid oil or acid defiles its stimulating principle; its tonic constituents are the finest that botanical research has yet discovered; it combines the properties of a gentle evacuant, a blood depurent, and an anti-bilious medicine, with invigorating qualities of the highest order, and is admitted both by the public and the profession to be the surest protection against all diseases that are produced or propagated by pestiferous air or unwholesome water, that has ever been used either in the United States or Tropical America.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

LENHART—STINSMAN.—On the 18th of November, 1868, in this city, by Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. SAMUEL R. LENHART and Miss ELEANOR STINSMAN, both of Montgomery county, Pa.

WATSON—HEWES.—August 1, by Rev. Robert E. Matlack, Mr. CHARLES W. WATSON to Miss J. ANNA HEWES, both of this city.

DIED.

BOYER.—On the 21st instant, SARAH J. BOYER, wife of Louis C. Boyer, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 4513 Leiper street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HUGHES.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. ANN HUGHES. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, George Hughes, No. 1214 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

SALTHOUSE.—On the 20th instant, THOMAS SALTHOUSE, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, corner of Westchester road and Fisher avenue, on Wednesday afternoon next at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p5

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PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

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Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW STORY,
"THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON,"
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EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to Whitehall will be issued from offices of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street, and corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, on August 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Good to return until August 28 inclusive.
Fare $2 75 for round trip.
8 21 6t ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION
AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.
Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on
Tuesday, August 24, 1869, at 7:30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $2 00; Gentleman and Lady, $3 00.
Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 825 Chesnut street, Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street, No. 501 Girard avenue; and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 8 20 3t*

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).
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" 3 00 P. M.	" 2 10 P. M.
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" 6 30 P. M.	" 5 35 P. M.
" 7 40 P. M.	" 7 10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.
Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.
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THE BYRON SCANDAL.

Another Version of the Story—What the "Temple Bar" Says on the Subject.

The following is the article from the *Temple Bar* magazine of July, 1869, to which reference has been made in connection with Mrs. Stowe's paper on Lord Byron in the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. It will be seen that in their general statements the two articles bear a decided resemblance:—

In a life of Lord Byron, prefixed to a new edition of his poetical works, in one volume, offered on every railway platform through the country, the author—who supposes that Lord Byron's married life was passed at Newstead—informs his readers that the cause of the poet's separation from his wife is a domestic mystery; that while she believed him to be insane, there could be no hope of reconciliation, and when she was assured of his sanity, she held that he was unpardonable, because the disrespect towards her had been intentional. He concludes that by kind treatment Lord Byron might have been certainly won to become a very loving husband, but his wife had really never loved him with that affection which smooths down so many of the asperities of married life. That which had been so long a mystery was revealed through the cruel indiscretion of Thomas Moore. Though the particular offence is not, the class to which it belongs is known. It was not neglect, nor bitter words, nor adultery, that made the separation final. The cause was this—Lady Byron, to use the words of her husband, had been taught that duty both to God and man forbade her to return to him. If she could but have known the circumstances in which he asked her in marriage! Being strenuously advised by a friend to marry, after much discussion he consented. The next question was, whom should he choose? The friend proposed one lady, and he named Miss Milbanke; to whom he had already made an offer of marriage, which she had not accepted. The friend strongly objected to her, reminding him that he could not marry without money, that Miss Milbanke had no fortune at present, and, moreover, that she was a learned woman. Listening to these arguments he made a proposal to the other lady, and was rejected. He was sitting with the friend when the refusal came. "You see," he said, "Miss Milbanke is to be the person;" and he wrote to her at the moment. His friend, still strongly remonstrating against the choice, read the letter, and said, "This is a very pretty letter. It is a pity it should not go. I never read a prettier." "Then," said Lord Byron, "it shall go." It was sent, and, in Moore's words, the "fiat of his fate was sealed. Miss Milbanke had loved him for two years: she now accepted him, and they were married." He wrote of her to his friends, coldly perhaps, but it may be with no more than becoming reserve. His letters show in what estimation she was held in her own country, among her own people. "By the way, my wife elect is perfection, and I hear of nothing but her merits and her wonders, and she is 'very pretty.' Her expectations, I am told, are great; but what, I have not asked. I have not seen her these ten months." "I certainly did not dream that she was attached to me, which it seems she has been for some time. I also thought her of a very cold disposition, in which I was also mistaken. It is a long story, and I won't trouble you with it. As to her virtues, etc. etc., you will hear enough of them (for she's a kind of patter in the north), without my running into a display on the subject. It is well that one of us is of such fame, since there is sad deficit in the *morale* of that article on my part, all owing to my 'bitch of a star,' as Captain Tranchmont says of his planet." "It is an old and (though I did not know it till lately) a mutual attachment."

He had been married a fortnight when he wrote, "Address your next to Seaham, Stockton-on-Tees, where we are going on Saturday (a bore, by the way) to see father-in-law, Sir Jacob, and my lady's lady mother." However, Sir Ralph and Lady Noel were very kind and hospitable, and their son-in-law declared that he liked them and the place vastly, adding, he hoped they would see many happy months, and that Bell (his wife) was in health and unvaried good humor and behavior. Lord Wentworth, too, her uncle, from whom she was to inherit seven or eight thousand a year, had been so very kind that Byron hardly knew how to wish him in heaven if he could be comfortable on earth. There were already signs that he was weary of his married life. One little month from the wedding day he was lusting after the "abstraction and self-study" which he had found at Douglas Kinnaird's. He wrote to Moore:—"My papa, Sir Ralpho, hath recently made a speech at a Durham tax-meeting; and not only at Durham, but here, several times since, after dinner. He is now, I believe, speaking it to himself (I left him in the middle) over various decanters, which can neither interrupt him nor fall asleep." "I must go to tea —— tea. I wish it was Kinnaird's brandy, and with you to lecture me about it." The following sentences are copied from this letter, because they are instanced by Mr. Moore as a proof of Lord Byron's early conjugal affection:—

"Since I wrote last I have been transferred to my father-in-law's, with my lady and my lady's maid, etc., and the treacle-moon is over, and am awake, and find myself married. My spouse and I agree to —— and in —— admiration. Swift says, "No wise man ever married;" but, for a fool, I think it the most ambrosial of all possible future states. I still think one ought to marry upon lease, but am very sure I should renew mine at the expiration, though next term were for ninety and nine years. I wish you would respond, for I am here *obli, usque morarum, ob.tescendus et ills.*' Pray tell me what is going on in the way of intriguery, and how the —— and rogues of the upper Boggars' Opera go on, or rather go off, in or after marriage; and who are going to break any particular commandments."

Again, exactly a month later. "I am in such a state of sameness and stagnation, and so totally occupied in consuming the fruits, and sauntering, and playing dull games at cards, and yawning, and trying to read old *Annual Registers* and the daily papers, and gathering shells on the shore, and watching the growth of stunted gooseberry bushes in the garden, that I have neither time nor sense to say more than yours, ever." And once more, within a week:—"I have been very comfortable here, listening to that —— monologue which elderly gentlemen call conversation, and in which my pious father-in-law repeats himself every evening save one, when he plays upon the fiddle."

In these earlier letters, written within two months of the marriage, Mr. Moore found such signs of strong conjugal affection and bliss as stilled the fears which had haunted him, lest the happiness of Lord Byron should be endangered by the lot he had chosen for himself; in other words, by his marriage with such a woman as Miss Milbanke. But these indications of a contented heart soon ceased. The mention of the wife became more rare and formal, and there was observable a feeling of unquiet and weariness which brought back all the gloomy anticipations with which the biographer had from the first regarded the poet's fate. In the last letter before the separation, in which Lord Byron announced the birth of his daughter, there were longings for the other side of the Straits of Gibraltar, and for a sight of Olympus, and a sigh:—"I have now been married a year on the 2d of this month. Heigh-ho!" in which Moore perceived some return of the restless and roving spirit which unhappiness or impatience always called up; and he knew that it was the habit of the writer's mind, under the pressure of disgust or disquiet, to seek relief in that sense of freedom which told him that there were homes for him elsewhere.

From his return to London until the day that his wife left him, a period of ten months, we have but few and far between glimpses of his domestic life. In the interval his daughter was born, and Lord Wentworth died. Of the expected birth, the father, many months before it happened, wrote that it was a subject upon which he was not particularly anxious, except that he thought it would please his wife's uncle, Lord Wentworth, and her father and mother. On the eve of the uncle's funeral he went to Drury Lane Theatre, and, in his private box, with Sir James Mackintosh, clapped till his hands were skinless. His biographer, having before him Lord Byron's journals, has not thought fit to tell more of his daily life for a month before and a month after the birth of his daughter, than that, in the beginning of the period, he was drunk, day after day, with Sheridan. The interest, he says, which the details would possess, "now that their first zest as a subject of scandal is gone by," "would be too slight to justify me in entering upon them more particularly." A shallow excuse for such reserve at the very crisis of the poet's life. More likely causes might be found, and among them, that the journals would have contradicted Mr. Moore's story of the separation. That his wife's sorrow in childbirth was aggravated by his unkindness he himself bears witness. He had breathed upon her "the breath of bitter words;" their child was "born in bitterness and nurtured in convulsion," and the bitterness was altogether his own; he never had, or could have, any reproach to make against her; the fault of the cruel separation lay with him alone. Adding his confession that he had a soul "which not only tormented itself, but everybody else in contact with it;" his intimations that, following the doctrine of William of Nassau, he chose to go wherever he had a mind, and never dreamed his lady was concerned.

From these revelations his wife's wretchedness may, in some degree, be imagined. From her we learn, incidentally, that during the latter part of her stay in London she saw little of her husband; that, twenty-seven days after the birth of her child, he signified to her, in writing, his absolute desire that she should leave London on the earliest day that she could conveniently fix, and that she went accordingly. And what manner of woman was she to whom the vow to love, honor, and cherish had been thus kept? Let her husband tell—speaking "in the very dregs of" the "bitter bushiess"—immediately after she had enforced separation, and while, as the consequence of the separation, he was suffering unexampled public shame, was outlawed in the general opinion an exile without hope, without pride, without alleviation.

"I must set you right in one point, however. The fault was not, no, nor even the misfortune. In my 'choice' (unless in choosing at all); for I do not believe, and I must say it in the very dregs of all this bitter business, that there ever was a better, or even a brighter, a kinder, or a more amiable and agreeable being than Lady Byron. I never had, nor can have, any reproach to make her while with me. Where there is blame it belongs to myself, and if I cannot redeem, I must bear it."

* * * In the "Portraits" of the Countess Albrizzi, she writes of Lord Byron at Venice:—"Speaking of his marriage—a delicate subject, but one still agreeable to him, if it was treated in a friendly voice—he was greatly moved and said it had been the innocent cause of all his errors and all his griefs. Of his wife he spoke with much respect and affection. He said she was an illustrious lady, distinguished for the qualities of her heart and understanding, and that all the fault of their cruel separation lay with himself." As a taunt against his wife he wrote:—"She was governed by what she called fixed rules and principles." There is a remarkable passage in a letter to Murray, a letter which, coupled with one to Moore, shows the wife's delight in sharing, as a humble minister, in the glory of her husband. A few weeks after their marriage he sent to Moore, in Lady Byron's handwriting, the verses which begin:—

"There's not a joy the world can give like that it takes away."

Some days before the day on which he expressed his absolute desire that she should leave his house, he sent to Murray manuscripts, also in his wife's handwriting, of "The Siege of Corinth and Parisina," and wrote presently afterwards:—

"I am very glad that the handwriting was a favorable omen of the *morale* of the piece; but you must not trust to that, for my copyist would write just anything I desired in all the ignorance of innocence. I hope, however, in this instance, with no great peril to either."

How could Lord Byron so soon grow weary of, and neglect, and breathe bitter words against a creature so bright and beautiful, so kind, so amiable, so agreeable, of such exquisite purity and truth? It might have been thought that he would find, to borrow the words of Mr. Moore, "those images of ideal good and beauty that surround him in his musings," rather in the society of his wife than of those whom he sought before and after marriage. But he had followed a course of life which hardens the heart and depraves the taste, though seldom so cruelly, and so utterly, as in him and marriage, if it does not purify the sensualist, does but give a darker hue to his pollution. Lady Byron was no mate for the man whose thoughts of women were such as these:—

Thought of the state of women under the ancient Greeks, convenient enough. Present state a remnant of the barbarism of the chivalry and feudal ages—artificial and unnatural. They ought to mind home, and be well fed and clothed, but not mixed in society. Well educated, too, in religion; but to read neither poetry nor politics—nothing but books of piety and cookery. Music, drawing, dancing, also a little gardening and ploughing, now and then. I have seen them mending the roads in Epirus with good success."

The sort of piety which he contemplated appears in his story of a Virago, the reigning favorite of his harem at Venice:—"She was very devout." Whatever Lady Byron suffered from neglect, weariness, disquiet, disgust, or bitterness, she concealed. Her father and mother were unacquainted with any cause of unhappiness. There was not a murmur abroad that the course of her married life had not run smooth.

Her child was born on the 10th of December, 1815. On the 6th of the next month she received in writing her husband's absolute desire that she should leave London. She had a strong impression that he was insane—her opinion being derived, in a great measure, from communications made to her by his nearest relatives and his personal attendant, who had more opportunities than she had of observing him during the latter part of her stay in London. It was represented to her that he was in danger of destroying himself. Lord Byron allows that she really did believe him to be mad. On the 8th of January, with the concurrence of his family, she consulted Dr. Baillie as a friend. Not having the opportunity of seeing Lord Byron, he could not give a positive opinion; but being informed of his wish that Lady Byron should leave London, he thought her absence desirable, as an experiment. He enjoined that in her letters she should avoid all but light and soothing topics. She left London on the 15th of January. That day, and the next, when she arrived at her father's house, she wrote to her husband in a kind and cheerful tone. She told her parents of the opinion which had been formed of his state of mind, and they assured the relations who were with him in London that if he would visit them, they would devote their whole care to the alleviation of his malady. On the 17th of January Lady Noel wrote to Lord Byron, inviting him to Kirkby Mallory. Reports which Lady Byron received from the persons in constant intercourse with him, and from his medical attendant, increased doubts, which had already crossed her mind, whether anything like lunacy did, in fact, exist. In this uncertainty she judged it right to tell her father and mother that, if she were to consider the past conduct of Lord Byron as that of a person of sound mind, nothing could induce her to return to him. Until that moment they had been ignorant of the existence of any cause likely to destroy her prospect of happiness; and even now she withheld from them that something which was the necessary cause of separation. Though she shrunk from wounding the ear of her mother, it is not certain that she was not without counsel. They may have sought it from the guardian of her infancy, the friend of her womanhood, the lady against whom Byron launched the "Sketch," and whom he calls "the genial confidante." However that may be, Lady Byron prepared a written statement, in which sixteen symptoms were mentioned as evidence, either of insanity, or, if that did not exist, of grounds for a divorce. Lady Noel carried the statement to London, and consulted with Sir Samuel Romilly, Dr. Lushington, and Dr. Baillie. The two latter visited Lord Byron, without informing him of their purpose, and were convinced that he was of sound mind. The lawyers were satisfied, by the statement which Lady Byron had prepared, that she was entitled to a separation, but they thought reconciliation practicable.

* * * There are signs that he lived, always, under the fear of disclosure. The intense hatred which, whenever and wherever it could be safely indulged, broke forth in sneer or curse against his "assassins," will hardly allow charity to attribute his forbearance, when indulgence might have been dangerous, to a better motive than fear. So soon as he had agreed to separate, and while Lady Byron's lawyers recommended a divorce, he wrote to Moore asking him not to believe all he heard, and entreating that no attempt might be made to defend him, as that would be a mortal offense; and, because it had been represented that he endeavored to excuse himself by speaking of his wife with disrespect, he called upon Rogers, as one of the few persons with whom he had lived in intimacy, to bear witness of his having declared that where there was a right or a wrong she had the right. In one of his letters written long after the separation, he mentions her as a "good daughter," and it is remarkable that, notwithstanding his abhorrence of his mother-in-law and the coarse style of his private letters when Sir Ralph and Lady Noel are mentioned, not a word of anger or ridicule against them is to be found in anything that he gave to the world. There is no allusion to either in the "Sketch" or in "Don Juan." He had probably perceived, what the event proved, that it would not be safe to insult them openly. He was forward to converse on the subject of his marriage, and eager to learn what the world said of the cause of separation. Notwithstanding her absolute silence, his fears imputed to Lady Byron a feeling of fixed hostility which would not rest at his grave, but would make some discovery injurious to his memory. In one of their few intervals of seriousness at Venice he besought Moore not to suffer unmerited censure to rest upon his name after death.

* * * From Switzerland he went into Italy, passing through Milan and Verona into Venice. He had tarnished his fame, and raised an immovable barrier against the return to domestic life. He now gave himself up, unbridled, to the lusts which had brought that ruin upon him. When he afterwards meditated the gloomy sequestration of the old age of Tiberius, as the subject of a tragedy, he thought that he could extract something of "my tragic, at least," even out of the sojourn at Capreæ, by softening the details and exhibiting the despair which must have led to those very vicious pleasures. "For none," he adds, "but a powerful and gloomy mind overthrown would have had recourse to such solitary horrors." On his arrival in Venice he began to live in adultery with the wife of his landlord, a linen-draper. He grew weary of her within a year, and moved to the Mocenigo Palace, on the Grand Canal. Not that he was constant for a year. He had passed but two months under her husband's roof when she found him entertaining her sister-in-law, also married, upon whom, in his presence, she bestowed sixteen such slaps that it made the ear ache only to hear the echo. A few months later he took two peasant girls, one married, the other single, who had cried to him for food. After his removal from the linen-draper's house he received into his palace a company of poor women as "the companions of his disengaged hours." "The most distinguished and at last the reigning favorite of the unworthy harem," the wife of a small village baker, was the terror of men, women, and children, for she had the strength of an Amazon, and used to knock down the other poor women of the palace. Being at last turned away, she threatened her master with the knife, and flung herself into the canal, from which she was rescued. Lord Byron writes of her:—"I like this kind of animal, and am sure I should have preferred Medea to any woman that ever breathed." Indeed, after he had well fed and clothed her, this reigning favorite was the very model woman of his imagination. With strength to plough and mend roads, "she was very devout," and, in the midst of her adultery, "would cross herself if she heard the prayer-time strike." He continued in this way of life for about fourteen months, from the time of his first arrival in Venice, and stopped when it had brought him nigh death's door. In the same month in which he announced what he called his reformation, he met the lady with whom he lived in adultery until he sailed for Greece.

The fourth canto of "Childe Harold" was written at Venice, begun in June, 1817, and dedicated on the 2d of January, 1818. Certainly he had not been wronged by his wife since March, 1816. But he had brought himself to imagine that he had suffered mighty wrongs; and the great actor, lifting up hands, eyes, and heart to Time the avenger, and to Nemesis, called upon them to awake, and exact the vengeance which should yet be sought and found.

* * * At the same time and place he began in his private letters to write of his wife in language over which Mr. Moore has delicately cast a veil. The first instances are, "I suppose now I shall never be able to shake off my sables in public imagination, more particularly since my moral * * clove down my fame." This was written while Signora Marianna, the linendraper's wife, was seated at his elbow. Fifteen days afterwards, "It is only the virtuous, like * * * who can afford to give up husband and child, and live happy ever after." Marianna was again by his side as he wrote, and told him that his fine reflections were only good to clean shoes withal. Now, too, first of all, he discovered that when he was standing alone upon his hearth, with his household gods shivered around him, deliberate desolation had been piled upon him by his wife and her confederates. Having written himself into a rage, he protested to Moore that he would never forget nor forgive—that his desire of revenge had comparatively swallowed up in him every other feeling, and he was only a spectator upon earth till a tenfold opportunity offered. It might come yet. There were others more to be blamed than * * * * * * and on them his eyes were fixed incessantly. In the same letter he says that he had finished the first canto of "Don Juan," and describes the reigning favorite of his palace as the kind of animal he liked, tall and energetic as a Pythoness, a woman who, if he put a poniard into her hand, would plunge it where he told her, and into him if he offended. It was a great change within little more than two years. Having acknowledged the perfection of his wife's character, having confessed that he never had or could have any reproach to make her; that there was blame and it belonged wholly to him, and if he could not redeem he must bear it—he now accused her as the cold assassin of his fame, peace, hope and better life, and called heaven and earth to bear witness to his undying hate. A great change for better or for worse was sure. He must needs submit or revolt more and more. It may well be believed that in her parting letter, like his own "Francesca," Lady Byron had conjured him, before the cloud passed away, to wring out the black drop, so that they might be reunited to-morrow since it could not be to-day. His moral life was palsied. Insensible to the life-long desolation which she was suffering, he would fain have persuaded himself that she too regarded his offense as a light matter; that she had dealt treacherously, using it as a pretext, and was the author of all the evil that had ensued.

His progress from praise to invective may be thus traced:—After his wife had compelled him to consent to a separation, and while the separation was incomplete and the lawyers were recommending divorce, in the very dregs of the bitter business, he represented her to be perfect and entreated that nothing might be said from which it could be inferred that he imputed the least blame to her. The blame was his, and he must bear it. When the separation was complete, and she had given him in a parting letter some pledge—probably a pledge of silence—and while the public voice against him was fierce and unanimous, and he was accused of every crime that could be committed, he suffered two poems to be published in which he attributed to his wife every virtue under heaven, above all truth and serene purity, and mourned only that she wanted the one sweet weakness to forgive. He did not pretend to be ignorant of the cause of offense. After he had, unwillingly, made an offer of reconciliation, which was rejected, he wrote, but kept secret during his lifetime, verses in which he invoked a curse upon her:—

"A hollow agony which will not heal."

and denounced her as a moral Clytemnestra, who, with an unsuspected sword, and in the cold treason of her heart, had hewn down his fame, peace, and hope, for anger and for gold—had departed from her early truth, and had entered into crooked ways, walking in deceit and equivocation, and had learned to lie with silence, and had acquiesced in everything which tended to her purpose. Yet still he did not pretend to be ignorant of the cause of offense.

There was now less reason to fear disclosure. The vague rumor of mysterious crime had died away. The cry so loud and so universal in March, 1816, was hushed. The "Farewell" and the opening and closing verses of "Childe Harold" had found favor. His popularity was returning. Walter Scott and Jeffrey, the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly*, defended him. He had lost all hope and desire of reconciliation, and was drinking deeply of the cup that imbrutes the soul and cheats the eye with false presentments. Now he began to complain publicly of injustice, perfidy, and lies—that his name had been blighted, his life's life fled away. The anger suppressed in 1816 was poured forth in satire and execration. Yet still he did not pretend to be ignorant of the cause of offense, and while he complained of the hand that gave the wound acknowledged that, though unnatural, the retribution was just.

* * * In parting with Lord Byron, it is some relief to cast a glimpse of light upon a very dark picture. Though he continued to breathe bitter words against Lady Noel down to the time of her death, yet, for three years before his own death he seems to have ceased (a single instance excepted) to write or speak unkindly of his wife. The first four and the eighth stanzas of his last beautiful verses suggest that the unholy bonds which had held him were loosed. In the record of the last ten days of his life the lady from whom he had parted at Genoa is not named. In the intervals of consciousness his thoughts turned to her whom he had wronged. On the day that he sailed from Genoa towards Greece he regretted that he had not first gone to England. On the day before his death he muttered, "Why did I not go home before I came here?" On the same day, when he knew that he was dying, he was most anxious to make Fletcher, his old servant, understand his last wishes. The servant asked whether he should bring pen and paper to take down his words. "Oh, no," he said, "it is now nearly over. Go to my sister—tell her. Go to Lady Byron; you will see her, and say——" His voice faltered, and he continued to matter to himself for nearly twenty minutes with much earnestness, concluding, "Now I have told you all." "My Lord," said Fletcher, "I have not understood a word you have been saying." "Not understood me?" said Byron, with a look of the utmost distress, "What a pity! Then it is too late; all is over." "I hope not," answered Fletcher; "but the Lord's will be done." "Yes, not mine," he said, and tried to utter a few words, of which all were inarticulate except "my sister—my child."

He was most unhappy in his choice of a biographer. Mr. Moore was unable to perceive the injury that he inflicted upon Lord Byron in giving a fixed habitation to his changing fancies of anger and remorse without repentance, or the danger which, in the very whirlwind of his passion, he had always avoided, of enforcing Lady Byron to break silence. If Sir Walter Scott, who was emphatically a man, could have undertaken the task, he would not have called up his friend to tell from the grave, with a joyous voice, the foul sensuality of Venice; he would not have collected darts, which lay scattered abroad and harmless, to pierce a woman's heart. Mr. Moore had direct authority to suppress anything that might be thought objectionable in the manuscript which he received for the purpose of defending the memory of Lord Byron. He was without excuse when he proclaimed to Lady Byron, before all the world, the fierce and bitter things which her husband had said and written in secret—when he publicly placed her name in foul contact with the linen-draper's wife and the Pythoness, and thrust before her eyes his own private opinion of her character both before and after marriage. Lord Byron was wont to invoke Nemesis to avenge upon others the wrongs which they had suffered from him. He little dreamed of the fate that overhung when he assigned to Moore the task of vindicating his fame.

A Contested Earldom.

A BOY FIVE YEARS OLD THE CLAIMANT.

An unusual incident, says the London *Daily News*, occurred in the House of Lords a few days ago. A little fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, five years old, presented himself at the bar of the House, and their Lordships, sitting in the Committee of Privileges, were asked to pronounce him Earl of Wicklow, and virtually to decide that he is heir to the extensive estates of that earldom in Ireland. A rival claimant for the vacant peerage contended before the committee, over which Lord Redesdale presides, that the child was illegitimate or suppositious; that he was not the lawful offspring of the member of the Wicklow family through whom he claims to inherit the title and property; and the unsatisfactory proceedings in the House of Lords, arising from the suspicious absence of a most important witness, show that the case is invested with gave difficulties.

It appears to be conceded that, if the child is the lawful son of the late William George Howard, he is entitled to the earldom. The barony of Clonmore was created in 1778 in favor of Ralph Howard, M. P. for Wicklow, who had large estates in the county, and was a scion of the Howards of England. His wife was created Countess of Wicklow in 1793, and at her decease, in 1807, her son became first Earl of Wicklow. The last possessor of the earldom died without male issue, and the present dispute is between collaterals.

The story told by the widow of William George Howard at the bar of the House of Lords is simple enough. She says that early in life she was a governess. In 1862 she met Mr. Howard, who was the nephew of the Archbishop of Armagh, at the great exhibition of London, being introduced to him by a mutual friend, Mr. Bordenave. The intimacy thus commenced led to a marriage in 1863, at Kensington Church. The child was born in 1864. Mrs. Howard states that the event occurred when she was about to go to Ireland to find her husband, in the hope of weaning him from bad associates, with whom he appears to have been connected. When about to set out on the journey she was suddenly taken ill, and compelled to return to her lodgings, where a doctor was summoned, but before his arrival the child was born. This evidence is directly confirmed by Miss Rosa Day, the sister of the person who kept the lodgings. She says that the infant was taken from the bed in which Mrs. Howard was lying and given to her, and that the child was brought up by hand, and was for a long time under her observation.

These witnesses have, however, been subjected to a cross-examination of unusual severity, in the course of which it appears that before she knew her husband she had been acquainted with Bordenave, and that after the marriage she had at one time occupied lodgings in the same house with him during her husband's absence. She denied all familiarity with him before the decease of Mr. Howard, but admitted that since that event her "line of conduct" towards Bordenave had been changed, and she had resided in the same house with him for the last two or three years. The mystery was considerably increased by the secrecy observed in the communications between the married pair during Mr. Howard's lifetime. The widow deposed that her husband kept the marriage secret because he was in great pecuniary difficulties, and afraid of his creditors. When asked why a certain doctor had been engaged to attend her in her confinement, she replied that her husband had engaged him, and had promised him £10,000 if he would keep the birth of the child a secret for a time. The Committee of Privileges evidently was not prepared to give implicit credence to this story, and the lady was interrogated in a particularly searching manner. The solicitor for the Wicklow family deposed that detectives had been employed to watch her, at the instigation of her husband, with a view to obtain evidence for a divorce.

It is conceded that if the child produced before the House was born in 1864, and was the fruit of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Howard, he is the lawful Earl of Wicklow. Of course, the strong legal presumption is that a child born in wedlock is legitimate; and this presumption cannot be rebutted without powerful positive testimony.

Sir John Coleridge, the counsel for the little claimant, adverted to the peculiar difficulties which beset the case. Mrs. Howard was not well born, and she was naturally exposed to the dislike and enmity of a noble family, who must have strongly disapproved of the alliance. Her husband was a selfish profligate, who had for years pursued a vagabond disreputable career, leaving the wife to a forlorn friendless life. There were, however, letters extant which showed that the marriage had been at first one of affection; and this view was strongly corroborated by Mr. Howard's will, made in 1864, the year of the child's birth. This document had been carefully prepared by a solicitor, and was entirely in the wife's favor. The obvious inference was, that the employment of detectives to watch Mrs. Howard and collect proofs of her supposed delinquency could not have had her husband's sanction.

While the investigation is thickly beset with difficulties, it involves questions which are of the utmost interest to the whole country, since they bear on the law and evidence of succession, and on the very constitution of the peerage. At present it would be idle to attempt any opinion on the controversy; but it lies before a tribunal pre-eminently qualified to solve even those dark and intricate problems with spotless impartiality and the highest judicial skill.

The Governor and the Attorney-General.

From the Sunday Republic of yesterday.

* * * * Mr. Brewster's appointment from the beginning was obnoxious to the earnest and influential workingmen of the State. He was in Europe during the Gubernatorial campaign, while others equally deserving of promotion were helping the cause. Moreover, his political record is such that leading Senators were almost inclined to expect his nomination. The fact that he was prominent in truckling to the South during the palmy days of the Democracy, amongst other things having almost a monopoly of the fugitive-slave cases, and employing his talents to force back into a loathsome bondage the struggling wretches who occasionally managed to escape their thraldom, and desecrating the free soil of Pennsylvania by making it the hunting-ground for human beings. His action at the National Hall meeting in Philadelphia, just prior to the rebellion, when the Democracy endeavored to join Pennsylvania to the proposed Confederacy, and his action towards Mr. Van Buren in the Baltimore Convention, were also remembered. Mr. Van Buren had a clear majority of the convention in his favor, and, in order to kill him off, it was necessary to introduce what is called the two-third rule—that is, requiring the candidate to receive the votes of two-thirds of the delegates to make him the nominee of the convention. Of course this rule could not be made by a minority, and, therefore, it was necessary to induce some of Mr. Van Buren's delegates to join with the minority, or anti-Van Buren men, in making this change. Mr. Brewster was a Van Buren delegate, and he, with others, whilst voting for Van Buren, also voted for the two-third rule, which they knew was intended to defeat him. It is noticeable that in this same convention Mr. B. was loud in his Van Burenism. The result is known. Mr. Polk, who had never been mentioned in connection with the office, was nominated and elected President, and Mr. Brewster was appointed Cherokee Commissioner. Entering upon his official duties under these auspices, the "first law officer of the commonwealth," instead of making friends by a strict attention to his duties and an avoidance of factional quarrels, was charged with immediately engaging in a series of manœuvres against some of the most prominent men in the State. Besides this he has been almost continually absent from his post, and Secretary Jordan has been frequently obliged to give advice which should have come from the Attorney-General. The opposition to Mr. Brewster, therefore, instead of decreasing, became steadily augmented, and as the time for nominating the Governor approached, this opposition took shape, and was transferred to the Governor, who retained this obnoxious official. Mr. Brewster was aware of this, and should have relieved the Governor. Failing to do so, however, the Governor was obliged to request his resignation, which he did shortly after his renomination, through a mutual friend. The Attorney-General, however, refused to resign, and then it became necessary to take further action, which, however, has not yet produced a change. The Governor endeavored to accomplish the necessary result without wounding the feelings of the Attorney-General, but as he seems to have no delicacy on the subject, it behooves the Governor to remove him. The public demand this, and the sooner the Governor selects some good man to fill Mr. Brewster's place the better. The spectacle of a confidential adviser holding his appointment *during pleasure*, being suffered to remain in office by the Executive after the public has been made aware that his resignation has been asked, is anomalous. It is necessary, for the harmony of the party, that Mr. Brewster should forthwith retire to private life.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
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THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"The Atlantic."

From the paper on "Confucius and the Chinese" we take the following sketch of the great Chinese philosopher:—

He was born 551 B. C., and was contemporary with Ezra, Pythagoras, and Thales. About this time occurred the return of the Jews from Babylon, and the invasion of Greece by Xerxes. His descendants have always enjoyed high privileges, and there are now some forty thousand of them in China, seventy generations and more removed from their great ancestor. His is the oldest family in the world, unless we consider the Jews as a single family descended from Abraham. His influence, through his writings, on the minds of so many millions of human beings is greater than that of any man who ever lived, excepting the writers of the Bible; and in saying this we do not forget the names of Mohammed, Aristotle, St. Augustine, and Luther. So far as we can see, it is the influence of Confucius which has maintained, though probably not originated, in China, that profound reverence for parents, that strong family affection, that love of order, that regard for knowledge and deference for literary men, which are fundamental principles underlying all the Chinese institutions. His minute and practical system of morals, studied as it is by all the learned, and constituting the sum of knowledge and the principle of government in China, has exerted and exerts an influence on that innumerable people which it is impossible to estimate, but which makes us admire the power which can emanate from a single soul.

To exert such an influence requires greatness. If the tree is to be known by its fruits, Confucius must have been one of the master minds of our race. The supposition that a man of low morals or small intellect, an impostor or an enthusiast, could thus influence the world, is a theory which is an insult to human nature. The time for such theories is happily gone by. We now know that nothing can come of nothing—that a fire of straw may make a bright blaze, but must necessarily soon go out. A light which illuminates centuries must be more than an *ignis fatuus*. Accordingly we should approach Confucius with respect, and expect to find something good and wise in his writings. It is only a loving spirit which will enable us to penetrate the difficulties which surround the ...dy, and to apprehend something of the ...genius of the man and his teachings. ...ere is no immediate danger of becoming ...llowers, we can see no objections to ... course, which also appears to be a ... of mental hospitality, eminently in ...tance with the spirit of our own Master. ...nfucius belongs to that small company ...fect ones whose lives have been devoted ... moral elevation of their fellow-men. ...ng them he stands high, for he sought ...planted the purest principles of religion ...morals in the character of a whole people, and succeeded in doing it. To show that this was his purpose, it will be necessary to give a brief sketch of his life.

His ancestors were eminent statesmen and soldiers in the small country of Loo, then an independent kingdom, now a Chinese province. The year of his birth was that in which Cyrus became king of Persia. His father, one of the highest officers of the kingdom, and a brave soldier, died when Confucius was three years old. He was a studious boy, and when fifteen years old had studied the five sacred books called Kings. He was married at the age of nineteen, and had only one son by his only wife. This son died before Confucius, leaving as his posterity a single grandchild, from whom the great multitudes of his descendants now in China were derived. This grandson was second only to Confucius in wisdom, and was the teacher of the illustrious Mencius.

The first part of the life of Confucius was spent in attempting to reform the abuses of society by means of the official stations which he held, by his influence with princes, and by travelling and intercourse with men. The second period was that in which he was recalled from his travels to become a minister in his native country, the kingdom of Loo. Here he applied his theories of government, and tested their practicability. He was then fifty years old. His success was soon apparent in the growing prosperity of the whole people. Instead of the tyranny which before prevailed, they were now ruled according to his idea of good government—that of the father of a family. Confidence was restored to the public mind, and all good influences followed. But the tree was not yet deeply enough rooted to resist accidents, and all his wise arrangements were suddenly overthrown by the caprice of the monarch, who, tired of the austere virtue of Confucius, suddenly plunged into a career of dissipation. Confucius resigned his office, and again became a wanderer, but now with a new motive. He had before travelled to learn, now he travelled to teach. He called disciples around him, and, no longer seeking to gain the ear of princes, he diffused his ideas among the common people by means of his disciples, whom he sent out everywhere to communicate his doctrines. So, amid many vicissitudes of outward fortune, he lived till he was seventy-three years old. In the last years of his life he occupied himself in publishing his works, and in editing the Sacred Books. His disciples had become very numerous, historians estimating them at three thousand, of whom five hundred had attained to official station, seventy-two had penetrated deeply into his system, and ten of the highest class of mind and character were continually near his person. Of these, Hwuy was especially valued by him, as having early attained superior virtue. He frequently referred to him in his conversations. "I saw him continually advance," said he, "but I never saw him stop in the path of knowledge." Again he says:—"The wisest of my disciples, having one idea, understands two. Hwuy, having one, understands ten." Another of the select ten disciples, Tszee-loo, was rash and impetuous like the Apostle Peter. Another, Tszee-Kung, was loving and tender like the Apostle John; he built a house near the grave of Confucius, wherein to mourn for him after his death.

The life of Confucius was thus devoted to communicating to the Chinese nation a few great moral and religious principles, which he believed would insure the happiness of the people. His devotion to this aim appears in his writings. Thus he says:—

"At fifteen years, I longed for wisdom. At thirty, my mind was fixed in the pursuit of it. At forty, I saw clearly certain principles. At fifty, I understood the rule given by heaven. At sixty, everything I heard I easily understood. At seventy, the desires of my heart no longer transgressed the law.

"If in the morning I hear about the right way, and in the evening I die, I can be happy."

He says of himself:—"He is a man who through his earnestness in seeking knowledge forgets his food, and in his joy for having found it loses all sense of his toil, and thus occupied is unconscious that he has almost reached old age."

Again:—"Coarse rice for food, water to drink, the bended arm for a pillow, happiness may be enjoyed even with these; but without virtue both riches and honor seem to me like the passing cloud."

The great principles which he taught were chiefly based on family affection and duty. He taught kings that they were to treat their subjects as their children; subjects to respect the kings as parents; and these ideas so penetrated the national mind that emperors are obliged to seem to govern thus, even if they do not desire it. Confucius was a teacher of reverence—reverence for God, respect for parents, respect and reverence for the past and its legacies, for the great men and great ideas of former times. He taught men also to regard each other as brethren, and even the golden rule, in its negative if not its positive form, is to be found in his writings.

Curiously enough, this teacher of reverence was distinguished by a remarkable lump on the top of his head, where the phrenologists have placed the organ of veneration. Rooted in his organization, and strengthened by all his convictions, this element of adoration seemed to him the crown of the whole moral nature of man. But, while full of veneration, he was absolutely deficient in the sense of spiritual things. A personal God was unknown to him; so that his worship was directed, not to God, but to antiquity, to ancestors, to propriety and usage, to the State as father and mother of its subjects, to the ruler as in the place of authority. Perfectly sincere, deeply and absolutely assured of all that he knew, he said nothing he did not believe. His power came not only from the depth and clearness of his convictions, but from the absolute honesty of his soul.

We quote a portion from the article on "The Genius of Dore:"—

The dominating trait of Dore is fiendish horror. That which devils most enjoy he most heartily depicts. Added to this is a fecundity of invention and a darksome flow of creative power, which place him the foremost of his terrible kind. Even Dante, reared in mediæval notions of theology and politics, finds some springs of tenderness, and always of faith, in his soul. But Dore, in translating his "Inferno" into pictorial French, discards all humanity, and presents the horrors of the Dantesque imagery in forms more appalling than the original. Before him we got no entirely adequate conception of diabolism. Other interpreters of Dante had given glimpses of its features in a grand way, but it was reserved to Dore to let us into its utter horror. He finds in it a satisfaction akin in depth to the ecstacy which prompted the celestial visions of Fra Angelico. It is no coldly studied design, but a spontaneous outflow like seething lava. Alike remarkable is the unceasing activity of his phantom creations; they are supernaturally endowed with vitality. He transforms all nature into demoniacal forces in keeping with the weird scenery evoked by his imagination. In the "Wandering Jew," untrammelled by the necessity of illustrating the ideas of another, he gives his own freer play. The powers of darkness are let loose. Heaven itself catches the vindictive spirit of hell. This is art undergoing the delirium tremens, with ravings as blasphemous as they are foul and hideous. This may seem harsh judgment; but an art that distorts and misrepresents the divine attributes, engendering hate or fear in place of love or charity, is not to be gingerly dealt with. A sensitive imagination cannot look on it without risk of nightmare. In almost every sense it is unwholesome art. Coupled with the cruelty that enjoys human suffering in its most excruciating conditions, and peoples the world with fiends whose bestial grotesqueness of shape and ferocity of torment make one shudder, is a coarse obscenity, a witty licentiousness, the *spiritual* element in its mocking aspect, which comes naturally in such company. The lascivious pretty is not found in his compositions. Dore's intellect is too deep for light sins. With him there is no dainty disguise or tempting display, but plain, outspoken passion, lust, and indifference to virtue. The four hundred and twenty-five cuts of the "Contes Drolatiques" form a unique monument to his brilliant debauchery of design; a consuming fire to the weak in morals; a wonderful masterwork of invention to the well-trained brain which can appreciate its wit and satire without being contaminated by its smut; and an object of disgust to the one-sided pious mind. * * *

As a landscapist, Dore shows qualities of interpretation that place him above all others of his school. Thus far I know it only by designs like those of *Atala*. But these manifest his consciousness of the sublime in a remarkable degree. They are ideal compositions interpenetrated with the gloom and mystery of a nature torn by her own wrath, terrified by her own mystic solitude, in general dissociated from man, or when associated with him, akin to his fellest passions, untamed and savage as he was before civilization began. They realize our conceptions of primal creation. There is no caricature in them, but a vast creative or disturbing sense, which makes and destroys with equal facility. Dore grasps the formative idea and shapes his creations to express the animating feeling. It is organic spirit even more than nature that we see in his designs. He thus insists upon the highest triumphs of art. One who does this may not always be, or intend to be, perfect in drawing, or exact in perspective. If, like Dore, one works immensely, he will often be careless and superficial. We find Dore sometimes blundering in details, weak in consequence of departing from his immediate fields of strength, but almost always making apparent the intended idea and artistic effect. Dealing largely with the supernatural and with caricature, he must exaggerate known forms, or invent new, to create the impressions he has in view. He cannot, therefore, be bound down to the ordinary rules of realistic art. His success depends on his being free of them at will. The grotesque, terrible, and supernatural, or the sublime, have a law unto themselves. An artist who can do what Dore does in this line attains his aims by means at the command only of genius. His deficiencies are those also of genius, and go to prove his intrinsic greatness.

Dore's art is great. Is it good? It need not be Christian in a nice sense to be this, but it should be natural, truthful, humane. It should also possess the instinct of the beautiful. His art has scarcely a trace of these qualities. Much of it is heartless, sensual, and perverse. It refuses to elevate, instruct, or even amuse, except the mind, like the art, be given to obscene, cruel, or mocking levity; preferring to excite emotions that have in them little that is pleasurable or refining. The general tendency is to deepen and strengthen those proclivities of French art which most need pruning and reforming.

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Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

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Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:20 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

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Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

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Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

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The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M., for Wood Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

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PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 5½ and 6½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6:55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:06 A. M.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and Intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:20 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9:20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Ateo Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Ateo	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	5:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 5·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.. 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:00, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $4·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and Intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 19 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A.M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:35 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:10 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and Intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:40 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	Arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 19, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Preston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., connecting in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon train will leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:00 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:20 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:00 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Reading at 4:45 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 9:00 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take the 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 7:05 A. M. and 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., passing Reading at 7:44 and 7:51 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:50 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:05 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYM

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT DROUGHT.

A Dearth of Rain in Philadelphia During the Olden Time—Reminiscences—Scenes in the City Churches.

Observation and experience have long demonstrated that, in this latitude at least, the two closing summer months and the opening one of fall have but little of that humidity which more or less marks all other portions of the year; a hot, dry atmosphere prevailing, which gradually makes itself felt, and often severely, in the water-supply. The present scarcity of this all-important fluid is not the first nor the sharpest instance in which Nature has imperatively seconded the oft-repeated recommendations of the Water Department, and by effectually reducing the supply endeavored to bring our "City fathers" to a realizing sense of the privation they were likely to entail upon their municipal family by not giving this matter that attention which its vast importance demands.

Some thirty-three or four years ago an unusually well-celebrated "Fourth of July" was closed soon after twilight by a sharp thunder-storm, accompanied by copious showers, which speedily sent the dismayed and well-drenched revellers to their respective homes. Many days of clear, bright weather succeeded; but gradually men became conscious that this continued sunshine was not altogether a blessing. Umbrellas were in constant requisition—not for their legitimate use, but for the purpose of protecting over-heated humanity from the glaring eye of the grim monarch over head, who seemed bent upon vitrifying all terrestrial things. Vegetation was the first to suffer. The pleasant fields and gardens of our various suburbs became parched and dry, and the once glowing herbage looked as if a fire had devastated and turned it into stubble; while our long avenues of shade trees were lined with the withered leaves which lack of moisture had wilted before their time. Our highways and byways circulated no gentle zephyr or balmy breeze, but rather the hot blast of the sirocco, beneath which man and beast panted and suffered, vainly hoping for some relief from the torrid heat which oppressed them.

The head-waters of both rivers sent forth but a minimum of their usual supply, and rocks and shoal places became visible along their beds, which before had been known only to the fisherman or sailor. For weeks the dam at Fairmount could be passed over dry-shod, and on the Sabbaths throngs of persons from all parts of the city availed themselves of this novel bridge.

This drought was great in many parts of the country, every mail bringing accounts of the suffering it was causing in distant places. But our present purpose is as to its effects here at home, and these were similar to those attending the present emergency, although for manufacturing, and the thousand and one other uses to which the element is applied, the proportion needed was infinitely less then than now. The aqueous supply from Fairmount necessarily became very scant when it reached the lower municipalities of Southwark and Moyamensing; and to add to the discomforts of the residents of those districts, the cool, delicious pump-water which they had been accustomed to gave out, and they were reduced to the tepid waters of the Delaware, which enterprising carters drove a thriving business in disposing of from five to twenty-five cents per bucket, according to the purchaser's distance from the source of supply.

The pluvian divinity did not appear to have forgotten, but rather wished to tantalize his servants. On more than one occasion the clouds gathered in gloomy but welcome grandeur overhead, sometimes discharging a few precious drops, which were eagerly absorbed by the gasping bricks below; but more frequently the fervid solar rays would engender a hurricane, and sweep away from our hopes and our vision the coveted treasure of moisture which had seemed so nigh at hand.

"Men's hearts began to fail them" in the presence of the growing calamity. The most indifferent felt that at length a time had come when an appeal must be made where human effort ceases—the religious world had already moved in the matter—and many an unfamiliar face was seen in our various places of worship, and many a fervent, heartfelt aspiration fell from lips but little accustomed to the humanizing accents of prayer. We think it was on the first Sabbath in October, when a more than usual pallor had gathered over the hearts and faces of men, that large groups of citizens sought such temples of religion as their habits and preferences indicated; few, save the sick or feeble, remaining away, according to the recommendation of the public authorities. Old Saint Peter's (Rev. W. H. Delancey) had a large accession to the crowd of worshippers, and the noble ritual in use there—especially the brief but comprehensive prayer for rain—was rarely uttered by more devout suppliants. The short interval elapsing between morning service and the instructions of the pulpit gave the people an opportunity of noticing the growing darkness within and without the sacred edifice, the lamps having to be lit in several places. An unwonted breeze, cool and moist, rustled among the venerable funereal elms which ornament the ancient cemetery, in the midst of which the church stands. Then, patter, patter, patter; came down the welcome rain! Rector and people looked at each other, and the mutual wish was understood. No more sermon. "The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth"—Let us pray;" and, all kneeling, they joined in solemn thanksgiving to Him who had "caused the former and the latter rain to descend upon the earth." And so endeth the story of the Great Drought.

Mayor Fox will send to Councils this afternoon a long message embodying his views on the importance of providing some means for the immediate relief of the citizens from the impending water famine.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION—AN IMPORTANT MEETING.—The following despatch from the Hon. William E. Dodge, of the Indian Commission, has been received in this city:—

CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY, Aug. 21, 1869.—George H. Stuart, Philadelphia:—We have to-day had a most important meeting with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. A large number of chiefs were present and fully 2000 men, women, and children on ponies outside. Medicine Arrow, for the Cheyennes, and Little Room, for the Arrapahoes, made excellent peace speeches. The council lasted two hours, and its results are considered most favorable for our object. It was a most imposing and interesting sight. We are now 2000 miles from home, living in tents. We start to-morrow for Medicine Bluff, Witchaw Mountains. Some 200 miles south from here we turn east, passing through the entire Indian reservation, and hope to reach home in thirty or forty days hence. The Indians have killed 700 buffaloes the past week within ten miles of this place.

WILLIAM E. DODGE.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURER ARRESTED.—George R. Wentz is a temperance man and spends his Sundays in lecturing to the masses under the market house at Lawrence street and Girard avenue. Directly opposite the shed is St. Peter's Catholic Church. While the congregation are worshipping, Mr. Wentz in stentorian tones regales his audience. He had been requested to desist during the hours of worship, but insisting upon his right of lecturing at all times, the congregation waited upon Lieut. Spear and requested him to have Wentz removed. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon a policeman was detailed for the purpose. Mr. Wentz again refused to move away, and he was arrested and taken before Alderman Riddell, who held him for a further hearing.

GONE.—This morning at half-past 8 o'clock Captain Shaw, commander of the London Fire Brigade, on a visit to this country for the purpose of inspecting the working of the fire departments in our cities, left the depot at Broad and Prime streets, for Baltimore. He was accompanied to the depot by Chief Downey, and his last words prior to departure were those of thanks for the cordial welcome he had received in Philadelphia. From Baltimore he goes to Washington, thence westward as far as Chicago, stopping at Pittsburg as he comes East again towards New York.

AN IMAGINATIVE DIVER.—James Fletcher was yesterday taken to the Tenth District Station, with his head and face pretty badly cut. James was laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*, and while promenading through the Eighteenth ward, imagined himself in the water, and made several dives from the curb-stone into the street. After doing this once or twice, a number of citizens stopped him and took him to the station. He was sent to the Almshouse.

A NUISANCE ABATED.—Numerous complaints have been entered by the residents of that portion of the city in the immediate neighborhood of Penrose Ferry bridge, of crowds of men who come down there during the latter part of the week and camp over Sunday. The fence rails are broken by these fellows and burned. Yesterday Lieutenant Leech took a squad of men and broke up the various camping grounds and drove the intruders away.

NAKED BOOTBLACKS.—Charles Mullin, James McManus, Andrew Mullin, and John Desmond, bootblacks, yesterday morning jumped the railings in Independence Square, and stripped themselves of all their clothing, and proceeded to wash themselves under the hydrant. A policeman arrested them, and took them before Alderman Becker, who sent them below.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—At No. 907 Green street is an alleged disorderly house, over which Laura Pelletier presides. On being complained of as such, on Saturday night Sergeant Jones, with a squad of men, made a descent on the place and captured three women and two men. Alderman Massey held Laura in $800 bail for trial, and the others in $400 each to keep the peace.

THE DOG WAR.—During the past week the dog-catchers captured 126 dogs, of which but 13 were redeemed, the remainder being slaughtered. Ten hogs were also taken up and redeemed. Two horses were also caught and were sent to the bone-yard.

HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Inquest Upon the Body of David Silman.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels held an investigation into the causes of the death of David Silman, who died yesterday morning at his home No. 318 St. John street, from injuries alleged to have been received at the hands of one Charles Geissler, in the Union Market House, on Friday last.

The evidence elicited was as follows:—

Henry Swartz sworn—Live at No. 446 St. John street; Silman came up the market at Second and Callowhill streets on Friday last and John Geissler caught hold of him; Silman's wife caught hold of Geissler by the hair and pulled him away; Silman was taken away by a man, when Charles Geissler came up, and I saw him strike at Silman; they had some difficulty about chickens; when Charles struck Silman he fell down; he picked Silman up and laid him on a table.

William Rolus sworn—Silman came to me in the market, and wanted to sell me eleven pairs of chickens; I told him that I didn't want them, but would give him $5 for them; afterwards I bought some for twelve cents a pound; a difficulty afterwards occurred between Silman and John Geissler; Johnstruck him with a beef's tongue; they were separated, when Charles Geissler followed Silman; I saw Charles strike Silman, but don't know where he struck him; I think it was alongside the head.

Joseph Major sworn—Live at No. 8 Cortland place; Silman had a difficulty in the Union Market with the butchers; heard the deceased say "Wait till I get to the alderman's, and I'll show you up." "I can do it," John Geissler said, "I'll knock your nut off." Silman then left, and I John went after him; then I saw a woman take John by the hair and pull him away; then Charles Geissler came up and struck the deceased, I think on the left temple, and he fell down over an ice-box; I saw nobody strike the deceased except Charles.

Christopher Walter sworn. Live at No. 321 New Market street; I saw the deceased buying some chickens on a scale in the market; he wanted to sell them; I then saw John Geissler throw something at the head; the deceased then angry, and called John a ——; the fight then commenced; the deceased said, "I'm going to the Alderman's;" the deceased then went away, but John went after him; they were separated; deceased's wife took hold of John's hair; the deceased stooped to get his chickens; then Charles Geissler came along and struck deceased on the head; I think he struck him on the left side of the head; the deceased fell over an ice-box; I saw them strike each other; Charles did not know there was a quarrel until he was told, and then he went to the assistance of his brother; by the time Geissler came up John had gone; the deceased and his wife were both striking John; I saw the deceased after he was sick, while he was lying insensible in the house.

Elizabeth Pugh sworn—Live No. 5 Ritman place; saw John Geissler and the deceased clinch together; saw the deceased's wife take hold of John's hair and heard them while her husband struck him in the face; Charles Geissler then came around and struck the deceased; don't know where he struck him; the deceased fell after being struck.

Michael Neil sworn—Live No. 1918 N. Seventh street; the deceased was selling chickens; somebody threw a plack at him; it didn't hit him, but was thrown at him the second time by John Geissler, and struck him; the deceased threw it back at John, striking him in the breast; the deceased called John a ——; the deceased said then said he would sue John; they got together; the deceased's wife then took hold of John by the hair and held him while the deceased struck him on the face; then Charles Geissler came along, and struck the deceased; the deceased fell, and Charles walked away; Charles struck the deceased in the face with his fist; nobody kicked the deceased; saw no other blows struck, except those given by Charles; the deceased fell against the ice-box; while the deceased was hitting John in the face, Charles struck the deceased.

A number of other witnesses were examined who corroborated the foregoing.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh sworn—Made a post mortem examination of the body of David Silman; there were no marks of violence externally or internally; there had been cups applied to neck, cheek and upper part of the abdomen, and a blister over the stomach; the blood vessels of the brain and spinal cord were congested, and the right ventricle of the brain was filled with fluid; the skull was very thin, but not fractured, nor were there any clots of blood resting upon the brain; there was no inflammation or disease of any kind in the brain or spinal cord except the congestion of the blood vessels; the organs within the chest and abdomen were healthy but all more or less congested; the left side of the heart was empty, but the right side filled with blood; the membrane and blood vessels of the stomach internally and externally were highly congested; there were no marks as if caused by a blow or a fall; the post mortem appearances were the same as usually seen in cases of sudden death from convulsions, and not incompatible with the supposition that *tetanus* had been the immediate cause of death; it is impossible, in a case like this, to discover from the post mortem appearances alone the exact nature of the disease or the immediate cause of death. The testimony of the physicians in attendance who saw him while living and watched all the symptoms presented must determine.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the said David Silman came to his death by tetanus, caused by violence—blows on body and head—at the hands of Chas. E. and John A. Geissler, August 20, 1869, at the Union Market, Second, above Callowhill street.

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Becker, at the Central Police Station:—

Philip Dougherty had a hearing upon the charge of feloniously entering the house of James Logue, No. 520 Poplar street. Held in $1000 bail to answer.

Also, John McCoy had a hearing upon the charge of stealing $65 from the till of a shop in Richmond street, $16 from the till of a store in Poplar street, near Sixth, a watch from a store at Tenth street and Girard avenue, and two watches from a place in Richmond street, near Frankford road. Held for a further hearing.

ROBBING FELLOW-PRISONERS.—On Saturday night Charles Gibbes (colored) was arrested and locked up in the Union Street Station. In the same cell were three other colored prisoners, all of whom, yesterday morning, complained that they had been robbed of their money. Gibbes was searched, and the money, $28 in amount, was found stuffed in the toe of one of his boots. He was taken before Alderman Carpenter, who committed him for trial.

A DISORDERLY CROWD.—On Saturday night a crowd of fellows behaved very unruly at Crease street and Girard avenue. Policeman Rolan remonstrated with them, and was very roughly handled. He succeeded in effecting the arrest of Jacob Heller, who, on being taken before Alderman Heins, was required to enter bonds in the sum of $800 for his appearance at court.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—John Williams on Saturday had his cart backed up on Delaware avenue so as to interfere with other drivers. Policeman Haley ordered him to remove his vehicle, when he not only refused but assaulted the policeman. He was taken into custody and held by Alderman White in $1000 bail for trial.

ROBBING A BATHER.—Last evening a man went into bathe in the Delaware at Richmond. While he was in the water James Carrigen and John Kilpatrick, both lads, went up to his clothing and stole a pocket-book containing $60. The money was subsequently found on them. They were both committed to prison by Alderman Neill.

CASUALTY.—Mark Cregg, aged twenty-five years, residing on Ellsworth street, above Twenty-first, while attempting to jump on a wagon on Gray's Ferry road, got caught in the wheel and had an arm and a leg broken. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The accident happened yesterday.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—John Grim, of Pottsville, and James Mitchel got into an altercation on Saturday at Lehigh and Trenton avenues, during which Mitchel was stabbed. Grim was arrested and bound over in $800 bail for a further hearing by Alderman Neill.

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARIOUS INTENTIONS.—Philip Dougherty was found lying in the parlor of the house of James Logue, No. 520 Poplar street, about half-past 11 o'clock last night. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon, when a charge of attempted burglary will be preferred against him.

INTERFERING WITH A LECTURER.—Alderman Becker has sent William McKeever and William Doyle to prison to answer the offense of interfering with a temperance lecturer last evening at Walnut street wharf.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Saturday evening James Burke was driving a horse through the Seventeenth ward without any shoes on his feet. A policeman arrested him, and took him before Alderman Riddle, who imposed the usual fine.

RAID ON BASE-BALLISTS.—The Sixteenth Police district police made a raid on a crowd of men and boys playing base ball along the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Fortieth street, yesterday afternoon. No arrests were made.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, August 23.—Arrived, steamship Iowa, from Glasgow.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, August 23.—Arrived, steamship Hermann, from New York.

ANTWERP, August 23.—Arrived, steamship City of Limerick, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, August 23.—Arrived, steamship Nevada, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, August 23.—Arrived, steamship Austrian, from Quebec.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Mary W. Hupper, Hupper, Boston, G. S. Repplier.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Baskin, 3 days from Newburyport, Mass., in ballast to captain.

Steamer Millville, Reneau, from Millville, in ballast to captain.

Barque Josie Mildred, Guinn, 21 days from Sagua, in ballast to captain.

Br. brig Rover, Flavin, 24 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood to Henry Gordova & Co.

Schr H. E. Sampson, Blake, 6 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Roanoke, Perry, from New Haven.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, from Boston.

Schr J. Maxfield, May, from Boston.

Schr W. P. Lunt, Lunt, from Boston.

Schr Wake, Gandy, from Boston.

Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from Boston.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Boston.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, from Portsmouth.

Schr S. P. Adams, Talbut, from New York.

Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, from New York.

Schr Sinaloa, Steel, from New York.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Newport.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Newport.

Schr M. Flemming, Williams, from Norwich.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Brocks, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Pleiades, Holt, sailed from St. Thomas 4th inst. for Jamaica, to load for Philadelphia.

Barque Imperador, Heard, hence, at Pernambuco 26th ultimo.

Brig Haidee, McDonald, for Philadelphia, was loading at Kingston, Ja., 9th inst.

Brig Isabel, Murray, sailed from St. Thomas 3d inst. for Philadelphia, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Congress, York, hence, at Portland 20th inst.

Schr Fawn, Baker, cleared at Boston 20th inst. for Gardiner, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Ephraim and Anna, Green, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 21st inst.

Schr A. F. Kindberg, Carman, hence for Dighton, passed Hell Gate 21st inst.

Schr Rachel Vanaman (of Cape May), Price (late Vanaman), from Frontera, Mex., at New York 20th inst. July 13, at Barrize, Mex., the late captain, Vanaman, died from the effects of a wound in the foot.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth page.)

FELL.—On the 23d instant, SAMUEL C., son of Samuel H. and A. E. Fell, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Weccacoe Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 221 Marriott street, on Thursday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock. 8 23

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
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No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

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Also, Birds, Butterflies, Bugs, Flowers, Dogs, Names, etc.
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(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Phila.

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 30

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 35 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Army and Naval Orders—Movements of the Seminole—A New "Official" Journal to be Started—Sunstrokes this Morning.

NEW ENGLAND.

A New Cattle Disease—Meeting of Congressional Notables.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Passed Assistant Paymaster H. G. Colby, United States Navy, has been ordered to the Cyane. The orders of Lieutenant-Commander A. H. Wright to the Severn have been revoked,, and he is ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Seminole.

Despatches received at the Navy Department announce that the Seminole left Key West Aug. 18, for Aspinwall.

Army Orders.

By order of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, Major William H. H. Benyaurd, Captain in Engineer Corps, has been ordered to report for duty to General J. K. Warren.

Five Deaths

are announced this morning as having occurred from sunstroke yesterday.

A New Paper.

The *United States Official Gazette* is the title of a weekly thirty-two page publication, quarto size, about to be commenced here under the control of a well-known New York publishing firm. It is to be placed under the editorial management of Clinton Rice, well-known by his works on bankruptcy, and his law and executive reports.

The Reduction of the Clerical Force in the Treasury Department—The Cabinet Meeting.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the saving to the Government which has resulted from the reduction of the force in that department alone, exclusive of those dismissed from the Printing Bureau, is $50,000 per month. The removals have not yet ceased. Several more are to be made upon the return of the Secretary to Washington. It is not believed that any matters of national importance will be considered at the Cabinet meeting on Friday next, beyond the routine work relating to the conduct of the different executive departments.

Naval Orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry G. Culley, United States Navy, has been ordered to the Cyane. The orders of Lieutenant Commander A. D. Wright to the Severn are revoked, and he is ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gold and Stock Quotations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Stocks are irregular. The Vanderbilt securities have been dull, but are now rallying. New York Central, which closed on Saturday at 200, has been as low as 197¾ to-day, but is now quoted at 199¾. Governments are steady and unchanged. Gold is firm at an advance of 1 per cent. since Saturday. The cause of the higher prices is said to be partly in consequence of the probable purchase of Cuba by the United States Goverment, which will require coin for payment, and partly in consequence of rumors of heavy gold investments by the Rothschilds' agent here. The present price of gold is 132¾. Money is easy at 5 and 6 per cent. Foreign exchange is flat at 110 for three days and 109¾ for sixty days.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Sudden Death.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 23.—A. Donovan Fowns, of Menson, Me., at work for Bradbury Brown, at Sanbornton Bridge, fell dead last evening, just after jumping over a fence to drive away some boys from an apple orchard.

Fearnaught Sold for $25,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—B. S. Wright, of this city, has sold his well-known stallion Fearnaught to Colonel Russell, of West Roxbury, for the very handsome sum of $25,000. Fearnaught was sired by Young Morrill, is nine years old, and made his fastest time, 2·23½, at Buffalo last fall, winning the $10,000 purse offered for horses that had never beaten 2·30. He has not trotted this season.

Notables Meet.

Senator Wilson, Secretary Boutwell, and General Butler were together at Young's Hotel on Saturday.

A Cattle Disease

of a very rare character has appeared in the town of Shrewsbury in this State. One of the animals killed developed an healthy external appearance of lungs, but on cutting, the bronchial tubes were found to be filled with minute thread-like worms, so numerous as to obstruct these tubes throughout their extent, and thus render respiration impossible. These worms resemble fine white threads cut in two lengths varying from 1 to 3 inches, invested with life, and forced promiscuously into the air-passages of the lungs.

[Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	199	Pacific M. S.	79
N. Y. and Erie R.	28	Western Union Tele.	37⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	96	Toledo & Wabash R.	84½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	107⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	80
Cle. and Pitt. R.	104½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	88
Chi. and N. W. com.	86½	Adams Express	57⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.	96½	Wells, Fargo	19⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	114⅞	United States	64
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	151	Gold	132¾

Market dull.

—The Newton (Mass.) *Journal* says there are intimations that Attorney-General Hoar will soon vacate his place in the Cabinet. If so, he may be selected as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional district.

—Senator Sherman, in a recent speech, says that the taxes on whisky, tobacco, and incomes, "if fairly collected, are amply sufficient to pay every dollar of our expenditure except the public debt, and a fixed sum, say $150,000,000 per annum, set apart from the tax on foreign goods will, if faithfully applied, pay off the public debt."

—Wade Hampton is again on the rampage. He wants the facts of the "late unpleasantness" made a matter of record, so that future historians may know what the matter was. He believes that the principles which have governed South Carolina in the past will yet be triumphant. Wade is a "confidence man," and he will not accept the situation.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Yellow Fever Patients at the New York Quarantine—A Dutchman Attempts to Hang Himself—The Races in Springfield — European Quotations.

EUROPE.

The Coming Race — The Harvards Acknowledged to be a Match for the Oxfords.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The *Telegraph* to-day has an editorial on the forthcoming international boat race, wherein it says, "The point in favor of the Americans is, that they are in such a state of high training of the best kind, and have not submitted to a sharp regime for a few months with a view to this particular event, but have been in perfect training for the last three years. What with such hardness of muscle, soundness of heart and honesty of lung must be the result.

"It is almost impossible to overrate the effect such a state of facts has upon the event of the race. Four young athletes, kept for three years under conditions to develop every available power, is something more excellent than the result of a few months' training. What may not be expected from a crew called upon for a quarter of an hour's strain when they have been at work for years.

"Taking our information as correct, we should consider the superior hardness of the Americans more than a set-off against the style of the English, and we conclude that the contest will be mainly a battle of coxwains. Whatever may be the event, we trust that kindly feelings and good fellowship between the two nations may be the result."

France Gives Her Opinion on the Cuban Question.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—*La France* says, however painful it may be for Spain to adopt the suggested solution of the Cuban difficulty, there is no other plan possible. It is the only way for Spain to save some fragments of the wreck.

The value and duration of Cuban independence, under the protection of the United States, is another question. The desire to absorb which characterizes Americans, qualifies them very badly to perform the part of a platonic protectorate. It is very probable that behind the compromise they are trying to bring about lies a second edition of the history of Texas.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Bishop of Winchester has resigned.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Empress departs on her Eastern tour to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Survivors of the Mary Jane—The Knights of St. Crispin.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The mate and one seaman, survivors of the crew of the schooner Mary Jane, which was picked up at sea with the whole crew down with the yellow fever, are now at the quarantine, and are recovering.

About fifteen hundred men of the Knights of St. Crispin are having an annual parade and picnic. They marched from Military Hall to the City Hall, and thence to Fourteenth street in procession, where they disbanded to meet later at Funk's Park.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Races at Springfield.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—The following horses are here for the fall meeting to-morrow:—Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, George Palmer, Myron Perry, Billy Bors, License, Hotspur, Hornet, Allen, Darkness, Captain Hill, and Jessie Wales.

FROM BROOKLYN.

An Attempted Suicide.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Aug. 23.—A German, named Jacob Dier, attempted to hang himself by swinging out of a second-story window. He was cut down in time to save his life.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 23—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; account, 93¾; bonds, 54½; Illinois, 95½; Erie, 19¼; 18658, old, 83¾; 1867s, 83¼; 10-40s, 76¾.

Bonds at Frankfort not quoted.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closes a shade easier; sales of 10,000 bales uplands at 13½; Orleans, 14. Weather fair.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

The New Boats and the Change in the Crews.

Bell's Life of August 8 says:—The new boat is a splendid piece of workmanship, and as fine a model as was ever turned out of Messrs. Salter's yard. She was built to order, to carry a crew averaging 11st. 8½lbs. with a coxswain weighing 7st. 4lbs., and her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 44 feet 2 inches; greatest width 20⅝ inches, the latter measurement being taken from outside the skin. In order, however, to insure a suitable craft the Harvard crew have a new boat in course of construction by an American builder in Simmonds' yard, which they intend to try before making a definite selection. For some reason or other her dimensions are kept a secret, but we understand she is modeled on the English plan, and will be ready in the course of a day or two.

The *Post* of August 10 says:—Can the Harvard crew stay the distance?—that is the question. They certainly have vastly improved since Mr. Loring went to stroke and Mr. Simmons left that seat for 3; but with Messrs. Bass and Rice out of the boat substituted by Messrs. Lyman and Faye, they went splendidly yesterday, the two latter rowing bow and 2 with oars by Johnson of Boston, the American maker, and Simmons and Loring using English oars. They used the London four-oar, and rowed with fine time and precision of swing at 40 strokes per minute over a mile, against wind and tide, and moving the boat at a great pace, so that odds of 2 to 1 on Oxford were taken on the tow-path. The question asked above, however, must be repeated. It is evident that the American gentlemen do not intend to let the public know what they can do until the day of the race; thus their powers of endurance and stamina will remain a mystery till then.

The London *Daily News* of Aug. 9 says:—The traffic of the Thames is to be stopped as between Putney bridge and Mortlake from two hours before until after the race. No steamers or other craft will be allowed to ply within the prohibited hours within those points, nor will steamers or private boats be allowed to accompany the race. In short, if the regulations which have been described to us are carried out, anything like impediment or foul play will be impossible.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, AND CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room No. 43 Army Building, corner of Green and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office box No. 2269, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 10, 1869, for supplying the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Philadelphia, as follows, viz.:—

25 barrels Pork, Mess or Prime Mess—which to be stated—to be at least 200 pounds of meat per barrel, in original packages preferred.
5450 lbs. first quality thoroughly smoked Bacon Sides in tierces, or smoked Bacon shoulders, which to be stated.
210 barrels of first quality, extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of Flour.
2300 pounds prime White Beans, to be packed in barrels, head-lined.
1700 pounds Carolina Rice, in clean, good stout oak barrels.
1300 pounds Rio Coffee in sacks.
5100 pounds of clean, dry Brown Sugar, equal in quality to Stewart's "C" Sugar, in barrels, head-lined.
337 gallons Cider Vinegar, in barrels.
430 pounds best quality of Adamantine Candles, to be 16 ounces to the pound, packed in boxes.
1600 pounds good hard Soap, packed in boxes, full weight.
1200 pounds clean, dry, fine Salt.
100 pounds pure black Pepper, ground, in ¼ lb. papers, packed in boxes.
180 pounds of plug Tobacco, Army standard.
100 pounds best quality breakfast Bacon, in barrel.
260 pounds sugar-cured Hams, packed in barrels.
65 pounds smoked beef Tongues, in box.
160 pounds smoked Beef, in box
200 pounds Codfish, in box.
60 half boxes Sardines, in box.
35 pounds black Tea, in box.
450 pounds coffee Sugar "A," in barrels.
550 pounds cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels.
50 pounds dried Peaches, in box.
50 pounds dried Apples, in box.
24 cans preserved Peaches.
48 cans Corn.
48 cans Peas.
48 cans Lima Beans.
24 cans Pineapples.
36 cans Currant Jelly.
24 cans Quince Preserves.
48 cans Tomatoes.
} 2 pound cans, packed in boxes.
24 bottles Lemon Flavoring Extract, in box.
24 bottles Vanilla Flavoring Extract, in box.
36 bottles Worcestershire Sauce, in box.
24 bottles Mustard, in box.
300 pounds Lard in 5 lb. boxes.

One-half of these stores are required for immediate delivery, and the other half about 10th November next. No charge for storage. Samples of all, except the meats, lard, bottled and canned articles, must be delivered, by express or otherwise, free, with the proposals and referred to therein, also a printed copy of the advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on each package.

Blanks for proposals furnished on application by mail, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN,
8 10 Bvt.